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CROWDS FILL THE STREETS OF CHARLESTOWN

Bunker Hill Day Celebration Reaches Zenith of Interest in Great Military, Naval and Civic Pageant Today

PLAYOUT A FEATURE

Veteran Firemen to Number of 1800 Parade Through City and 10,000 People Watch the Work With the Tubs

Charlestown's streets were crowded today with residents of the district and many people from other places to watch the elaborate military, naval and civic pageant in celebration of the one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, which opened last evening with Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, and United States Treasurer John Burke, former Governor of North Dakota, as speakers.

The crowd was densest near Sullivan square playground, where the firemen were having a muster which, coming after their forenoon parade, is an all-day event.

The playout of the tubs began with 10,000 persons looking on. Shortly afterward the judges of the parade announced prizes of \$25 each to the following companies: To Watchmokeet company of East Providence, R. I., for best appearance; to Hingham Veterans of Hingham, Mass., for largest number of uniformed men in line; to T. W. Lane company of E. Manchester, N. H., for organization coming the longest distance.

In the first tryouts the best record was made by White Angel of Salem, Mass., the men being urged to "break her down" by Mayor John F. Hurley, who has never missed a muster in which the local tub participated. The record stream was 158 feet, 3 3/4 inches.

Other distances were: Charlestown, 144 ft. 6 1/2 in.; Konoassett of Cohasset, 146 ft. 6 1/2 in.; Hingham Vets., 151 ft. 9 in.; Protector, Brockton, 157 ft. 10 1/2 in.

T. W. Lane, East Manchester, N. H., 147 feet 2 inches.

Miss Margaret Foley, the suffrage orator, protected by five policemen, talked to a shifting crowd of 200 for several hours.

The route of the veteran firemen was by Main street to Sullivan, Russell, Pearl, Bunker Hill, Elm, High, Monument square south, east and north sides; Bartlett, Trenton, Bunker Hill, Marion, Princeton, Tufts, Bunker Hill, Chelsea, City square, north side; Main street to Sullivan square.

(Continued on page seven, column four)

PATENT CASE REHEARING DENIED
WASHINGTON—An application for rehearing of the cut rate patent decision was denied Monday by the supreme court.

HUNDREDS SEE ROGER CONANT STATUE UNVEILED AT SALEM

SALEM, Mass.—Nearly 500 persons arrived on a special train from Boston this morning to attend the dedicatory exercises and unveiling of the Roger Conant statue, which was lately removed by the Conant Family Association from the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and placed on a 60-ton boulder at Washington square and Brown street.

Franklin Hall is the official headquarters, and a reception to the ladies was held in the chapel of the Second church, in front of which the statue stands. The exercises were held at 11 a. m., following which the statue was unveiled at noon by Samuel Morris Conant of Pawtucket, the chimera of St. Peter's church nearby ringing "America."

Mayor John F. Hurley made the formal speech of acceptance on behalf of the city at the unveiling of the statue. Gov. Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island delivered the principal address of the day, being followed by Frederick Odell Conant, historian of the family association, and by the Rev. Charles L. Goodell.

With John Woodbury, John Balch, Peter Palfray, Richard Norman and son William, Walter Knight and others, Roger Conant came from Cape Ann in 1626 and located in this city, the colony later being augmented by the arrival of Endicott and other colonists in the ship Abigail.

The statue is of bronze, 10 feet in height, and faces the east, the direction from which Conant and his followers came. In the absence of an original portrait of

GREAT WOMAN'S CONGRESS ASKS FOR FAIR PLAY

Militancy of Few No Excuse for World Generally Refusing Vote, Says International Conference at Budapest

MRS. PANKHURST FREE

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

LONDON—The question of militant methods was raised at the international women's congress at Budapest yesterday and as owing to the rules no definite opinion could be expressed, a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the excesses of a minority of one country being used as an argument for refusing the vote to the women of the world generally.

Mrs. Pankhurst has again been released as the result of hunger striking after two days detention.

SERBIAN MINISTER DESIRED BY KING TO REMAIN IN OFFICE

Austria May Recede From Call to Disarm as Russia Shows Grip on Balkan Situation

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

LONDON—The King of Serbia has not accepted the resignation of M. Pashitch, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs who has been requested to withdraw it. The general situation is practically unchanged excepting that a rumor of Austria-Hungary declining to take further part in international action urging demobilization may be true, owing to the firm attitude adopted by the Czar of Russia.

HOME RULERS FOLLOW ROUTE OF OPPONENTS

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

LONDON—Mr. Redmond and some members of the Irish Nationalist party are following Sir Edward Carson's route, commencing at Glasgow, where a enormous meeting was addressed in St. Andrew's hall.

MILFORD, (MASS.) STRIKE SETTLED

MILFORD, Mass.—The strike of employees of Green Brothers shoe heel factory here which started about April 1 was settled today. Between 60 and 70 girls and 40 to 50 men are affected. The workers get a wage increase of about 10 per cent and better working conditions.

PRINCIPALS TAKING PART IN EXERCISES HELD AT HARVARD



PERCY L. WENDELL

As first marshal he directs procession of graduating class



WILLIAM R. BURLINGAME

Writer of the ode sung to traditional air



PAUL M. HOLLISTER

Delivering ivy oration before Stadium Class poet, whose home is in Mexico City



AMOS PHILIP MACMAHON

Class poet, whose home is in Mexico City

SENIORS WITH GRADUATES TO GO TO STADIUM

Under Lead of Marshal Class of '13 Files to Sanders Theater Where Orator, Makes His Address and Poem Is Read

SOCIAL EVENTS BEGIN

Every Space in College Yard Utilized for Festivities Which Calls Out Unusual Crowd—Bright Evening Scene Plan

Tree exercises round the ivy covered elm in the rear of Hollis hall, spreads in the yard and the confetti battle in the stadium follow the gathering today in Sanders theater, where the class oration was delivered by Daniel Sargent and the class poem read by Amos Philip MacMahon as features of the class day exercises at Harvard University. Meanwhile band concerts are given in the quadrangles for the graduates, undergraduates and their friends.

After the spreads the graduates form in line in the yard in readiness to march to the stadium. Meanwhile the seniors, 600 in number, return from the elm tree and marching up to the various buildings on the campus, cheer each one separately. They then march to the stadium to present their class colors to the freshmen and to take part in the traditional confetti battle and other exercises scheduled, including the ivy oration.

Perhaps the most picturesque item on the program will be the confetti battle in which the women seated on the balconies will shower confetti on the men beneath and throw colored strings of paper, while the men on the ground will send quantities of confetti up in the direction of their friends.

Students and guests will go to Hemenway gymnasium and Memorial hall for assemblies, while others will go to Harvard Union where a large gathering is expected.

The seniors marched to Sanders theater from Holworthy hall, led by the first marshal, Percy L. Wendell. On the platform were seated the senior-class officers. The front part of the house was occupied by the members of the class and the remaining part of the floor and the balconies were filled by their friends.

First Marshal Wendell presided and introduced the Rev. Edward C. Moore of Cambridge, who gave the introductory prayer. The first marshal introduced the speakers in turn and the exercises closed with the singing led by the chorister, Timothy M. Spelman.

Immediately after the class exercises in the theater the seniors filed out to the yard, where they held their luncheons and class spread.

This year the space in the yard was smaller than usual because of the section spaced off for the building of the Widener Memorial Library, the cornerstone of which was sealed yesterday by Mrs. George D. Widener, the donor.

At 9 o'clock the seniors gathered in front of Holworthy hall, wearing their caps and gowns. Headed by Marshal Wendell of Jamaica Plain, they marched to Appleton chapel, where the morning exercises were in charge of Professor George Herbert Palmer. The floor of the chapel was reserved for the seniors but the galleries were filled with friends who are attending the commencement week exercises.

After the morning chapel service, the seniors and other undergraduates who are entertaining guests took their friends about the yard and told them the history of the different buildings. The Fogg Art Museum was visited by many and the exhibitions which are being shown there. Many were surprised to find so many treasures in so small a museum. The

(Continued on page four, column one)

MR. WILSON NAMES MEN FOR PLACES

WASHINGTON—President Wilson today nominated:

To be ambassador to Italy, Thomas Nelson Page of Virginia.

To be minister to Switzerland, Pleasant A. Stovall of Georgia.

RED SOX WIN; MOSELY GETS HIS FIRST GAME

Pitcher Called Back From Youngstown Holds Jennings Detroit Players While Boston Men Are Batting Out Victory

DETROIT USES THREE

PROBABLE LINEUP FOR AFTERNOON

BOSTON
Hooper, r.f., ss., Rush
Yerkes, 2b., Velt
Speaker, c.f., Crawford
Lewis, l.f., Gardner
Gardner, 3b., Velt
Ringle, l.f., Velt
Wagner, ss., Velt
Cady, c., Stansie
Bedient, p., Willett
Crawford, l.f., Velt

The Boston Red Sox defeated the Detroit Americans on Fenway park this morning in the first of their opening series of 1913 in this city. One of the best morning crowds that has ever attended a holiday game in Boston turned out for the contest, among the spectators being many Harvard men who have come to Cambridge to take part in the class day exercises and celebrate class reunions.

Manager Stahl selected Mosely and Carrigan as his battery. It was Mosely's first game for Boston since being called back from Youngstown, and while he was inclined to be unsteady at times, he gave a very good exhibition. He struck out four men and gave five bases on balls. He allowed Detroit but six hits in the nine innings, the first and ninth innings being the only ones in which more than one was secured.

Manager Jennings started Zamoeh in the box for Detroit with McKee doing the catching. Boston took kindly to his delivery and helped by four bases on balls accumulated four runs in the four innings he pitched. House took his place in the fifth and lasted two innings, when he was replaced by Claus, who shut Boston out without a run or hit.

Detroit started the scoring on a two-base hit by Velt, a sacrifice by Crawford and a single by Cobb. Boston tied it up in its half of the inning when Speaker singled and went all the way from first

to home on a wild throw by McKee to catch him stealing third and an error by Cobb in trying to field the ball.

Detroit scored again in the second on two successive bases on balls, a sacrifice hit and a single by Bush. Detroit was shut out during the next six innings, but scored two more runs in the ninth on three-base hits by Cobb and Gainer and a sacrifice hit by Moriarty.

Boston's second and third runs came in the third inning on a single by Hooper, three successive bases on balls and a single by Gardner. Boston added another in the fourth on a three-base hit by Hooper and a single by Yerkes. Another was added in the fifth on a two-base hit by Lewis and a single by Wagner. The Red Sox's last two runs were made in the sixth when Velt fumbled Hooper's drive. Yerkes then sacrificed him to second and he came home on Speaker's three-base hit. Speaker scoring on Gardner's sacrifice fly to Cobb. The score:

Batting: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 1 0 2 1 1 2 0 0 7 9 1
Detroit 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 6 2
Batteries: Mosely and Carrigan; Zamoeh, Hooper and Claus; Velt and Egan behind the plate. Evans on the bases.

COLLISION IS REENACTED BY SAME ENGINE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With Engineer McConville at the throttle instead of Engineer Charles Doherty, the mogul 1338 of the New Haven railroad bore at high speed today on Stamford, Conn. A little marker flying a pennant stood at the point where the Pullman "Sky-lark" stopped last Thursday when the same engine which rushed onward today crashed into it and killed six persons.

The exhibition was a part of the investigation instituted by Coroner Phelan, the government and state authorities into the collision of last week. The big engine was in the same condition it was in when Engineer Doherty drove it. Only minor repairs were made.

Attached to the engine were cars corresponding to those in the regular train. Besides Coroner Phelan the passengers were H. W. Belpap, of the interstate commerce commission; General Manager Bardo of the New Haven; state officials investigating the wreck and a board of expert railroad men named by President Mellen to make the trip.

The only change on the train crew was in the engineer and fireman. The coroner insisted that every detail of the circumstances before the wreck be reenacted.

FELLOW ASSESSOR ACCUSES SEGEE

The Segree case adjourned at 1 o'clock today until tomorrow morning. The last witness was William H. Colcord, a member of the Revere board of assessors. He identified the alleged fictitious entries on the tax lists as being in the handwriting of Samuel A. Segree, the chairman of the Revere assessors, who is now on trial charged with forging public records in 15 counts.

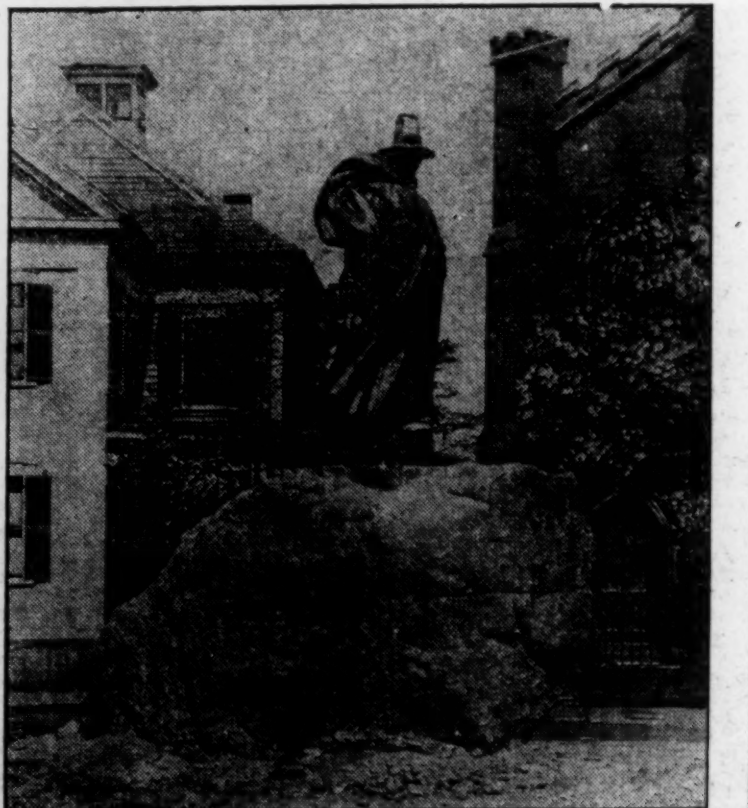
Robert M. Copeland, Arthur D. Folson and F. Irving Howe, three Revere auditors were called to testify. Each denied that he had made the entries that are alleged to be fictitious. This question has been asked of every witness who has testified and who is connected with the assessor's or tax office of Revere. They denied that the writing was done by them.

BRITISH ROYALTY REVIEWS CAVALRY

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

LONDON—The review of the household cavalry in Windsor yesterday afforded a magnificent spectacle. The King and Queen subsequently visited Eton College.

FIGURE OF SETTLER IS ON BOULDER



Bronze at Washington square and Brown street is ten feet high

KONGO REFORMERS DISBANDED WITH AIMS FULFILLED

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

LONDON—The Kongo Reform Association, founded in 1904 with the object of restoring to the natives of the Kongo rights guaranteed them under the Berlin and Brussels acts, was dissolved yesterday, owing to the work being practically accomplished.

The originality of the Monitor's news coming first hand from the sources of information enables the Monitor's readers to form their opinions upon good authority.

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Army Bills Present Problem to Both Germany and France

GERMAN ARMY BILL SOON GOES TO REICHSTAG

Question of Meeting Cost to Be Discussed Separately and Budget Committee Now Has Sliding Tax Plan Before It

CENTER PARTY SPLIT

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The Reichstag reopened today after a four weeks' vacation. The elections for the Prussian Diet over, the House will settle down to serious business, and as soon as the discussions of the army bill by the budget commission of the Reichstag are ended the House will hold its debate upon this important subject.

As was anticipated, a number of modifications have already been made in committee. The proposal of the Left parties was agreed to that the bill per se should first be discussed and settled during the second reading before the question of meeting the expenditure. The latter question is, therefore, to be treated as a separate matter, against the wishes of the Conservatives.

The debate upon the increase of the cavalry regiments was even more lively during the second reading than during the first, when the government demands for six new cavalry regiments were reduced to half that number. On the second reading, after a brisk interchange of opinions, a majority of 16 to 12 decided the matter and again the government proposals were disregarded, only three new cavalry regiments being granted.

It is interesting to note that on this question the Center party was divided, four of the seven members voting on the side of the government.

Herr Bassermann, the valiant leader of the National Liberals, has placed proposals which will certainly meet with universal sympathy before the Reichstag budget committee, with regard to the contribution to the war fund or the non-recurring tax. This he proposes should be regulated on a sliding scale as follows: The tax should only be levied upon a capital of 30,000 marks and upwards, and not as the government wished upon one of 10,000.

According to Herr Bassermann's party the tax should consist of 60 marks upon a fortune of 30,000 to 40,000 marks and so on up to 2250 on a capital of 450,000 to 500,000 marks. Persons whose capital amounts to 30,000 marks, but whose income does not exceed 3000 would be exempt from the tax, and those with the same income and with a capital of 100,000 marks would be exempt to the extent of one half.

LAND FOR COCOANUT GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—There is excellent land in the vicinity of Cardwell for coconut growing; in fact, there are many places between Mourilvan harbor and Townsville, which are eminently suitable for the purpose. A thousand trees of coconuts at an ordinary average rate of bearing will give a return of £4 a week for one individual, involving comparatively light work.

SOUTH AFRICA TO REDEEM

(Special to the Monitor)
CAPETOWN.—The Union House of Assembly has passed the first reading of the bill empowering the treasury to redeem the 5½ per cent Cape perpetual annuities at 133, and the 4½ per cent at 118, but holders are not entitled to claim redemption. The House has also passed the first reading of the bill exempting South African government and municipal stock from the stamp duty.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON.—"The Old Homestead," 2, 8, CASTLE SQUARE.—"The Royal Mounted," 2, 10, 8, 10.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1, 45, 7, 45.
PLYMOUTH.—"The Mexican," 2, 10, 8, 10.

NEW YORK
CASINO.—"The Purple Road."
CORT.—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELTING.—"Within the Law."
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All Aboard."
KNICKERBOCKER.—Julia Sanderson.

CHICAGO
CORT.—H. B. Warner.
GARRICK.—"When Dreams Come True."
GRAND.—"The Tok Man of Oz."
STUDEBAKER.—"Mlle. Modiste."

INCOME TAX BILL IS SURPRISE TO MANY IN FRANCE

Government Plan for Meeting Increased Armament Cost May Be Strongly Opposed

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The sudden decision of the government to bring in an income tax bill as a government measure has caused no little surprise.

It will be remembered that to provide for the cost of the immediate and future increase in the armaments the government decided to issue a loan amounting to nearly £1,200,000,000, and the immediate difficulty was to decide from what source the additional revenue wherewith to provide for the annual interest on this loan could be obtained. Various provisions for increased taxation had been set forth in the bill authorizing the loan, but all these have now been unceremoniously abandoned.

The new bill which is to be deposited immediately in the chamber concurrently with that authorizing the new loan, established the principle of a national income tax. The proposed tax is to be a progressive one, and will apply to all incomes derived from whatever source, exceeding £10,000 per annum. The bill is drawn on the principle that an income of £20,000 will provide £100 of tax, and on this basis it is calculated that the total income subject to this form of taxation would produce between £7,000,000 and £8,000,000 per annum, which would be sufficient to pay the interest on the new loan.

There is already a great outcry against this particular form of taxation, and the government proposal, which is not regarded by the authorities on French national finance with any favor, is more than likely to meet with great opposition and probably with some surprises for the government. The more general opinion is that this step is a false move on the part of the government, although it may be a seemingly easy manner of meeting the budget deficit; it is nevertheless considered a questionable method having regard to the French fiscal system.

Moreover, it is regarded as unquestionably weak, for it throws upon the government the undesirable responsibility of trying to carry through a new system with regard to which there already exists in both chambers powerful and determined opposition.

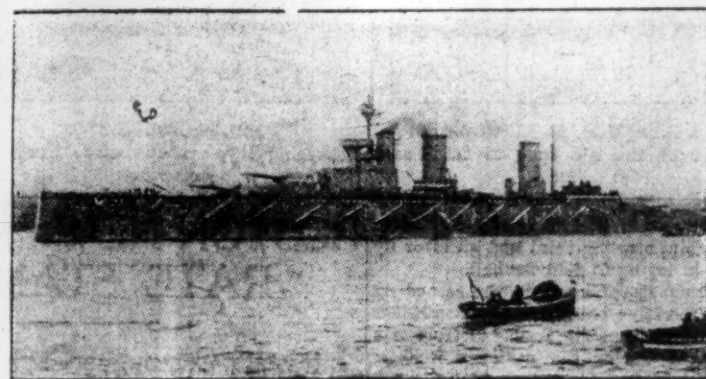
BELGIUM NAMES COMMISSION FOR SUFFRAGE REFORM

(Special to the Monitor)
GHENT, Belgium.—The real, or apparent, concession accorded by the government in response to the recent strike in Belgium organized to advance the cause of universal suffrage, or the "one man, one vote" system, was the agreement to consider the appointment of a commission to investigate the matter of electoral methods, with a view to the possible modification of those now in existence.

This commission has now been named, and although the complete list of its members has not yet been made public, it is known that it will include Count Arnold Kint de Roodenbeke, vice-president of the Senate, and Catholic senator of Eclou, who will occupy the post of president, assisted by Adolphe Prins, exercising the functions of vice-president. Among other prominent members whose appointments are already known are Messrs. Goblet, deputy; Dejaire, professor of the University of Liege; Paul Fransenster, Paul Hymans, Masson; Vandervelde, Dupriez, professor of the University of Louvain; Henry Francotte, professor of the University of Liege; Guillaume de Greef, rector of the University of Louvain; Ligy, former reporter of the electoral laws of the Chamber of Deputies; Liebart, and Woeste, minister of state.

Besides the questions pertaining to electoral matters, which will be investigated in detail, consideration will be given to the question of reorganizing the Belgian Senate, a matter that has long been contemplated by the government. The commission will shortly be installed in appropriate headquarters, and it is thought that the work to be undertaken will not be completed before the end of the year 1914.

TESTS OF BATTLE-CRUISER BY STEAM, GUN AND TORPEDO



(Copyright by A. H. Herries, 119 Percy St., Newcastle-on-Tyne, England)
H. M. S. Queen Mary, Britain's fast new warship, leaving the Tyne

(Special to the Monitor)
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—The results of the steam, gun and torpedo trials of the battle-cruiser Queen Mary will be examined with interest in view of the very successful results of the Kongo's trials.

As stated in a previous article, the Kongo is much more heavily armed than the Queen Mary, the Japanese vessel having a main armament of eight 14-inch guns, as against the eight 13.5-inch guns of the British vessel and having also an anti-torpedo armament of 16 6-inch

guns, as compared with the Queen Mary's 4-inch guns.

The Queen Mary has an enormously greater horsepower than the Kongo, which has engines of only 64,800 horsepower. The designed horsepower of the Queen Mary is 80,000. The exact cost of the Queen Mary is of course not yet known, but it may be mentioned that the Lion and the Princess Royal, the most recent battle-cruiser additions to the British fleet, were the first British warships to cost over £2,000,000. The cost of the Lion was £2,057,708, while the Princess Royal cost £2,013,886.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BERLIN VISIT FELT BY AMBASSADOR

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—As mentioned by cable to The Christian Science Monitor the German ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, was present at the Anglo-German press dinner held recently at the Savoy hotel.

In proposing the toast of the King Prince Lichnowsky spoke of the remarkably cordial welcome offered to the King and Queen, not only by the imperial family, but also by the whole German people, without any distinction of political party or of class. It was difficult for him to find words to express the deep impression made upon him by the genuineness of the feeling displayed and the warmth of the greeting that the august visitors received during their stay. The great success of their majesties' visit proved once more how unfounded and erroneous were all rumors of unfriendly feelings amongst his fellow-countrymen and how fully they appreciated their majesties' coming as a fresh proof of the existing bonds of sympathy between the two courts and the two nations.

The royal visit had left a deep and joyful impression and would be remembered as a new token of peaceful collaboration. He could not mention the brilliant occurrence without referring to the attitude of the press, and he did not overrate the merits of the organs of public opinion in stating that they contributed in no small degree to the success of the royal visit.

They had found a happy way to convey to the British public how the visit of their majesties had grown quite naturally from an august family gathering into an event in which the whole German nation had taken a lively and sympathetic interest. The authorities did their best to see that the British correspondents had full admission to all the brilliant gatherings and he hoped they were satisfied with them. To all who knew their majesties it would be no matter of surprise that they had found a short cut to the hearts of the German people.

NEW JUDGE IS QUEENSLANDER

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—As mentioned by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, the King has appointed James Richard Atkin, K. C., a judge of the high court of justice. Mr. Atkin, who was born at Brisbane, Q., is the eldest son of Robert Travers Atkin of Fernhill, County Cork, who was at one time a member of the Queensland Legislative Assembly. Mr. Atkin was called to the bar by Gray's Inn in 1891, and went on the South Wales and Chester circuit. He took silk in 1906, and was elected a bencher of his inn. As a lawyer Mr. Atkin has had a very large practice in the commercial court. There are now two members of Gray's Inn on the bench, the other being Justice Lush.

NAVAL DEFENSE POLICY ARGUED IN NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The battle cruiser New Zealand which, after its voyage across the globe, has now for some time been in New Zealand waters, visited Wellington recently, and the visit was made the occasion for a great demonstration of loyalty to the empire and imperial interests. It was estimated that over 85,000 people visited the vessel during her stay in the harbor at Wellington, and amongst the most interested were the Maoris. A deputation from the Ngatiapa tribe presented the captain of the New Zealand with a valuable kiwi mat and an illuminated address.

At a luncheon given by the government to Captain Halsey and his officers, Mr. Massey, the premier, declared that it might suit some parts of the empire to build their own warships and man their own warships, but however that might be, when the time of trouble came, if the time of trouble came at all, with the first shot fired every British ship should become a British ship under imperial control.

Commenting on this statement of the prime minister, the New Zealand Herald declares that without prejudicing the criticizing or questioning of any local navy scheme which might be advanced by the government, they said unhesitatingly that Mr. Massey's proposition for the prompt transfer of control from the Dominion authorities to the admiralty, solved the greatest and most reasonable objection to a local fleet.

It will be remembered that the Hon. Mr. Allen, the defense minister, in the course of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor during his recent visit to London, declared that New Zealand's great problem, as far as defense was concerned, lay in the Pacific. In this connection it is interesting to find the New Zealand Herald continuing as follows:

"It is against Asia that New Zealand and Australia have adopted universal military training. Asia is acquiring fleets and navies which may be overwhelming if the imperial battle-fleet is chained to the North sea. Five years ago many statesmen and politicians regarded universal military training as impossible, though desirable. It is unreasonable that some changes should take place in our naval policy sympathetically with this radical change in our military methods."

REMOUNTS BOUGHT IN IRELAND

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ire.—The agents of several continental armies are purchasing remounts in Ireland. The most satisfactory horses were bought in Ulster and in County Dublin, where the farmers and dealers had made themselves familiar with continental requirements.

FRENCH PREMIER SAVES MINISTRY DURING DEBATE

M. Caillaux's Attempt to Wreck Government by Attack on Income Tax Bill Is Failure

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The financial policy of the government gave the looked for opportunity for a determined attack by the Radicals, with the object of ousting the Barthou cabinet from power.

The interpellation opened with a speech by a Radical Socialist on the income tax bill and was answered by M. Dumont, the minister of finance. M. Dumont was followed by M. Caillaux, who went to the tribune amid the cheers of the Radicals and of the Socialists. His speech was a trenchant attack on the income tax proposals of the government. He delivered it with skill and an assumed negligence which made it all the more effective.

The applause of the whole house greeted his statement, which was delivered with impressiveness, that the burden of military service fell far more heavily on the poor than on the rich. Amid the cheers of the Left he added that since this was the case it was only right that the money required for national defense should be raised from the rich.

At the close of M. Caillaux's speech, M. Dumont again made an attempt to answer the attack from the financial side, but failed to hold the attention of the House. The position of the government at this point appeared extremely critical. It was only redeemed by the premier, who, ignoring all questions of finance, in a masterly exposure uncovered the motive of M. Caillaux's attack.

M. Barthou treated his opponent's tactics with contempt. He showed that his intentions were merely to entangle the government. His criticisms had been leveled, he said, at bills which were already in committee stage and which, therefore, he would have had ample opportunity to criticize on their introduction into the House. He had also failed to propose any alternative measures.

If the Radicals wished to interpellate the government on its general policy let them say so frankly and meet the cabinet in open battle. The victory of the government was finally secured by M. Deschanel who, rising to put the matter to the vote, declared that the government, having consideration for the unusual character of the interpellation, intended to accept the vote on the order of the day. This strategic move enabled the Right and Center to register their votes in favor of the government without binding them to a fiscal reform, of which they have always been enemies. The order of the day was voted by 312 votes to 240.

NEW ZEALAND IS SHOWN TO HAVE HOME ADVANTAGES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—In a paper entitled, "New Zealand as a Place of Residence," read before a large audience at the Royal Society of Arts recently, Sir Joseph Ward, the high commissioner for New Zealand, set forth the attractions of the country as a white man's home.

"In all such considerations," he said, "as productiveness of soil, the class of people inhabiting the country, the laws and customs governing the conditions of life and intercourse, the trade and commerce, New Zealand was entitled to favor. The state took care that the workers should share in the general prosperity of the Dominion and that they reaped an adequate proportion of the profits derived from the products of the country. Education was free and compulsory, and school children traveled on the railways free of charge."

Universal national military training had been established, parliamentary suffrage was extended to both sexes without property qualifications, and "one person one vote" was the motto. The railways, postal, telegraph and telephone services were controlled with a view to the public requirements and not for dividend paying purposes; poverty on the one hand and undue wealth on the other were almost unknown. It was an ideal white man's country, and it was the wish of the New Zealand people that it should continue to flourish under the flag of the mother country.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN DRAWN CLOSER BY VISIT

Presence of the King and Queen in Berlin Is Felt to Have an Important Bearing on Future

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—The Vienna Reichspost published in a recent issue a conversation "with a leading German diplomatist," which is of special interest as indicating another step in the advance toward an understanding between England and Germany.

The diplomatist in question was asked his opinion as to the probable effect of the visit of the King and Queen to Berlin, and he replied that, whilst the reports that an entente had been concluded in Berlin were certainly incorrect, nevertheless the fact that Germany and England, as representing the triple alliance and the triple entente respectively, had been brought still more closely into touch with one another was a matter of great significance, and might have important bearing upon the future not only of the two countries most directly concerned, but of Europe as a whole.

Neither Germany nor England, he said, contemplated at present any change in their alliances or ententes, but it was evident that there was abroad in both countries a strong desire to understand each other better, and to avoid for the future the possibility of the repetition of such an imbroglio as the Agadir incident.

We may have to undertake, he added, long and difficult negotiations before reaching any result, but both powers are ready to remove the difficulties, of which there are so many in the way.

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—On all sides, both officially and privately, expressions of gratification at the successful visit of the King and Queen are heard. While the King was greeted everywhere by a kind of respectful awe, there was a spontaneous heartiness in the ovations for King George that was good to see.

The departure of their majesties partook of a family character, and the farewells between the King and Queen and their imperial host and hostess were most cordial. The Kaiser repeatedly expressed his pleasure at the visit and promised to return it later on in the year. His majesty afterwards said to the British ambassador that it had been a great privilege and pleasure to have had the King and Queen so long.

All the organs of the press, even the most chauvinistic, unite in predicting a strengthening of the good relations between England and Germany in consequence, while naturally the informal meeting of the three most powerful monarchs in Europe is not without its significance.

LONDON TRAM MERGER PENDING

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The action of the South Metropolitan Electric Tramways & Lighting Company in proposing an exchange of shares with the London & Suburban Traction Company makes it probable that a further limitation of competition between various lines of tramways will be shortly brought about. Should this proposal be carried into effect it would bring under one control nearly all the tramways, omnibuses and tubes in London, with the exception of the London county council trams.

The consent of the shareholders of the South Metropolitan Company to such an arrangement has been practically secured by the offer which has been made them of an appreciably increased holding in the Suburban Traction Company. There is also the prospect of a much larger share of profits, since the takings will be larger than when in competition with the London General Omnibus Company and others.

RARE PORCELAINS SELL HIGH

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—At a sale at Messrs. Christie's recently, unusually high prices were obtained for several pieces of porcelain, a Sevres vase and cover and pair of ewers, belonging to Lord Lucas and Dingwall, sold for 1180 guineas; a pair of Chelsea vases, and covers went for 900 guineas, and a pair of Chinese powdered blue Mandarin jars and covers, the property of the Duke of Marlborough, fetched 850 guineas.

ALSACE-LORRAINE RAISES ITS VOICE AGAINST LAWS

(Special to the Monitor)
STRASBURG, Alsace Lorraine.—A resolution has been passed by the upper house of the Diet of Alsace Lorraine signed by a number of distinguished people, protesting vehemently against the reactionary and repressive measures proposed by the Strasburg government at the instigation of Berlin.

The upper-house of the Diet consists of 18 members appointed by the empire, five members ex-officio and 13 elected members. Among the signatories of the resolution figure many of the nominees of the Emperor, whilst in the discussion of the measure the only supporters of the government were two military officers and the jurist, Professor Labaud.

The resolution states that the government should abandon its proposals, which have caused a great stir in circles loyal to the empire. Though the secretary of state asserted that the government would not retract a single section of the proposed measures, there is a general feeling that they will take no effect. The manner of reception of the two proposals to alter the press and association laws by both the lower and the upper houses of the Diet proves that the Alsace Lorraine problem is no nearer solution since the administration of the provinces is totally at variance with the views of the population.

WELSH CHURCH BILL OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The archbishops and bishops, with the exception of the bishops of Hereford, Oxford and Lincoln, have issued an appeal in which they remind churchmen and all Christian people of the grave issue involved in the bill for disestablishing and disendowing the church in Wales, and of the deep responsibility which rests upon the citizens of the country at such a juncture.

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WARD'S

Peace Brings Congratulations Britain Lauds Kongo Work

ARRESTS FOLLOW CAMPAIGN OF MILITANT SUFFRAGISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—R. D. Muir, appearing on behalf of Miss Annie Kenney, and the other militant leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union, asked Mr. Justice Phillimore to give his consent to the further postponement of their trial so that sufficient time might be given to the preparation of the defense. He said that on examining the papers which had been returned to the offices of the organization after their examination by the police, it had been found that they had got into disorder. They would therefore have to be sorted before the defense could conduct a cross examination on them. The trial was fixed for the early part of June.

At Jedburgh, a suffragist trial which took place recently resulted in a verdict of nine months imprisonment against three of the accused for attempting to fire the new grand stand at Kello race course.

The suffragists against whom the charge was made were Miss Arabella Scott, Miss Edith Hudson, Miss Agnes Colquhoun Thomson, Miss Elizabeth Thomson, and Donald M'Ewan. Miss Scott and Miss Hudson conducted their own case and Miss Thomson and Mr. M'Ewan were represented by counsel.

Evidence was given by police constables and by a taxi driver to the effect that Arabella and Muriel Scott were seen leaving their house in Marchmont road for that of the Misses Scott in Hartington place; that these ladies, together with M'Ewan had driven in a taxi cab to the Kello race course, and there had got inside the railing of the stand and had lighted candles and a benzine lamp on which they had placed boards. On being arrested, paraffin and lamp lighters had been found among the articles they were carrying.

The witnesses having been cross-ex-

VIVID EQUIPPED FOR CRUISES OF GLASGOW CADETS

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—A recent development in the Glasgow Royal Technical College is the completion of the school of navigation under Capt. Charles H. Brown, F. R. S. G. S., as superintendent. As part of the equipment of the school, the cadet training ship Vivid has been fitted out for practical training in seamanship. At the celebration of the Comet centenary last August it was felt that a fitting memorial of the work of Henry Bell, who in inventing the first steam-propelled boat in this country, founded the present prosperity of Glasgow and the Clyde, would be to supply the future sailors of the district with a well equipped training ship. A sufficient sum having been raised, the steam yacht Vivid was bought and fitted out.

The vessel now lies in Glasgow harbor, and was visited on May 10, by the governors of the college, subscribers to the Comet centenary memorial and others interested. The visitors found everything in ship-shape order and were impressed with the value of the boat as a training ground for seamanship. The electrical installation, now being added, is a gift from Messrs. Mavor & Coulson, electrical engineers, Mile End.

The vessel will leave for a cruise in the Firth of Clyde. In June it is hoped that all the ports in the Firth will be visited, and possibly also Belfast, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. In July, the Glasgow holiday month, a longer cruise will be made, round the north and east coast of Scotland, visiting the principal ports. As a sufficient number of cadets has not yet been enrolled, the committee in charge of the school of navigation has arranged to take a number of teachers from the school towards the holiday months. Evening students of the school of navigation will also have the opportunity of joining these cruises.

GERMANY TOLD OF AGREEMENT ON BAGHDAD LINE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—In answer to a question in the Reichstag recently, in regard to the Baghdad railway Herr Jagow, secretary of state for foreign affairs, as already outlined in cable despatches to the Monitor replied that, as was known from the statements made by the British secretary of state, Great Britain and Turkey had arrived at an understanding regarding the draft of an agreement.

According to that agreement the Baghdad railway was not to extend beyond Basorah without the consent of Great Britain, and, owing to her interests in the Basorah-Baghdad section of the line, Great Britain was to have two votes on the board of the railway. "Germany," the foreign secretary continued, "is kept informed of the progress of the negotiations. Our consent is necessary inasmuch as the rights and interests arising from our Baghdad treaties are affected by the agreement. An exchange of views on this subject has been initiated, but pending its conclusion I must refrain from going into details. I am sure, however, that for the provision of the Anglo-Turkish agreement, according to which the Baghdad railway ends at Basorah, presupposes that the Shatt-el-Arab from Basorah to the Persian gulf shall be made navigable and maintained in that condition permanently."

BELGIAN KONGO NOW RECOGNIZED BY GREAT BRITAIN

Sir Edward Grey Declares That Both Sides of House Fully Understand Good Work Done

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—In the House of Commons recently Sir Edward Grey made an important statement in regard to the British recognition of Belgian rule in the Kongo. As far as the old regime in the Kongo was concerned, Sir Edward Grey said, he had always made it clear that we did not hold the Belgian Parliament or people responsible for it; it was the work of irresponsible rule.

He had said often that Belgium had a prior right to take over the Kongo and that attitude was now amply justified, for Belgium had taken over the Kongo and had completely changed the system in it. He was exceedingly glad that the good work done by Belgium had received recognition on both sides of the House. It was no easy task which Belgium had carried out, but her government, Parliament and sovereign had all worked together with the best intentions and great energy to repair the wrong done and bring the Kongo territory up to the standard of a European colony.

Their success was a subject for congratulation, especially as there was no more disagreeable task than that of making complaints to a nation with whom we wished to be on friendly terms. There had been a great deal of impatience all round. In Belgium there had been impatience because his majesty's government had not recognized the annexation of the Kongo colony sooner, and he had always replied that it was eminently desirable that when the recognition did take place it should be the act not merely of the British government but of that government backed by the good will of the British Parliament and people.

Now that the time of recognition had come, it had, he rejoiced to say, the good will of both sides of this House, frankly and fully recognizing that the state of the Kongo affairs, lately so much deplored, had entirely passed away. He felt that in announcing to the House that the government were prepared to recognize the Kongo as a Belgian colony, they were doing what was morally right as well as politically expedient.

COMPULSORY SOCIAL SERVICE FOR WOMEN IS DISCUSSED

(Special to the Monitor)

VOORBURG, Holland.—Besides the public meetings of the International Council of Women, which have been already mentioned in this paper, a service was held on Sunday afternoon in the Baptist church by the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, who took as her text: "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil" (Matt. v. 17). She said that the teachings of our great Wayshower could be summed up in the Golden Rule, which was also the motto of the International Council of Women, and she earnestly exhorted the members to obedience to the truth and to consecration to their convictions.

The last public meeting, presided over by the Countess of Aberdeen, was devoted to the consideration of "Compulsory Social Service for Women," a subject on which the International Council of Women had not yet taken a stand, but on which it is still working.

Mrs. Ramondt-Hirschmann, Holland, said that compulsory service would be a splendid means for making all women, even those who lived thoughtlessly and carelessly, realize their duty to mankind and help to break down many barriers. It would, however, have to be established by the government and not before the franchise gave to women the opportunity of taking part in its preparation and enforcement.

Froeken Helene Berg, Denmark, thought that social service could not be made compulsory by the government but that it would be wise that those intending to devote themselves to social work

KARACHI PORT MAKES RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)

KARACHI, India.—The Karachi Port Trust accounts for the year ending March 31, 1913, which were issued on April 25, indicate a highly satisfactory increase in the growth of the port. The actual revenue exceeded the estimated revenue by rs.702,000, and the actual expenditure fell short of the estimated expenditure by rs.79,000, the surplus being rs.816,000, or rs.781,000 above the estimated surplus.

The actual figures are as follows: Revenue receipts, rs.4,586,000; revenue expenditure, rs.3,770,000; revenue surplus, rs.816,000; opening balance on April 1, 1913, rs.1,847,000. These figures constitute a record. The highest previous record was in 1911-12, when the receipts totaled rs.4,010,000, or rs.576,000 below the present year.

Some idea of the rapidity of the port's growth may be gained from a comparison of this year's revenue with that for the first year of the century. In 12 years the revenue has been multiplied six times.

The budget estimates for the year 1913-14 are as follows: Revenue receipts, rs.4,354,270; revenue expenditure, rs.4,274,873; revenue surplus, rs.79,397.

GLASGOW LIBRARY HAS COPY OF NEW GOSPELS VERSION

(Special to the Monitor)

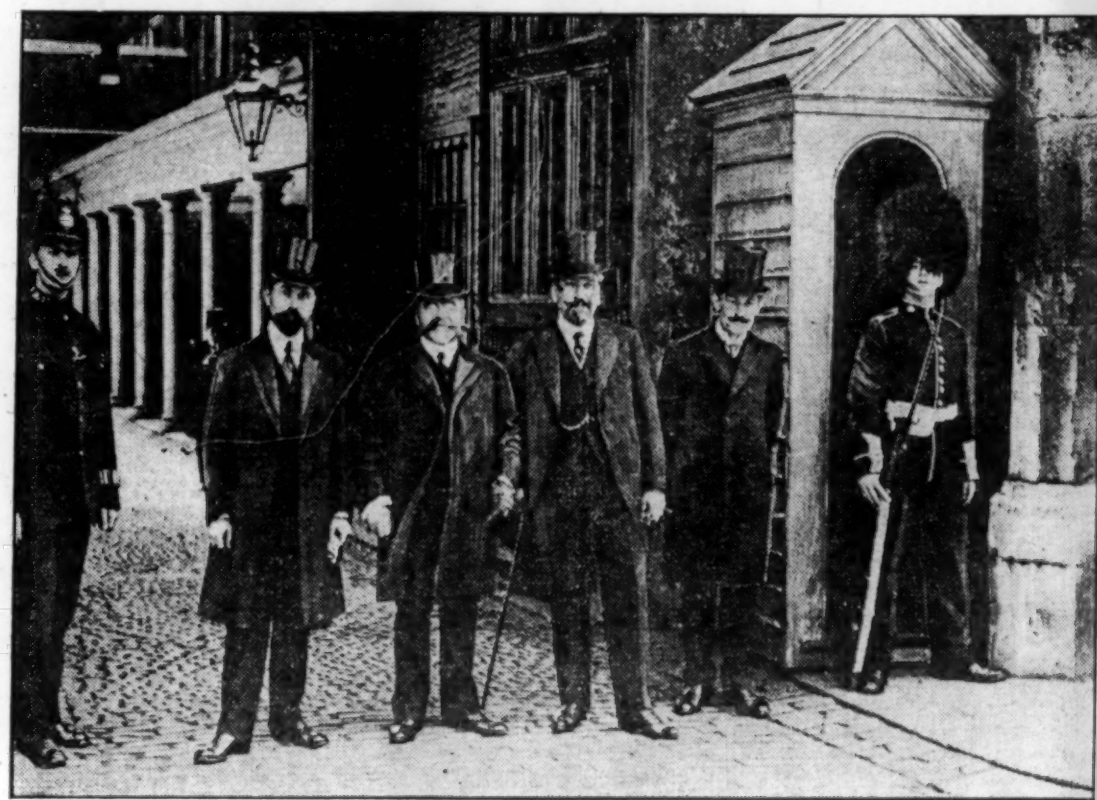
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Glasgow University library has expressed its gratitude to C. L. Freer of Detroit, Mich., through the local press, for his gift of a facsimile of an ancient version of the four gospels, which came to light two years ago with the books of Deuteronomy, Joshua, the Psalms and fragments of the Pauline epistles. They were probably taken from some Egyptian monastery, for they were found to be thickly crusted with desert sand.

The British Museum, London, wished to buy the precious documents, but they were acquired by Mr. Freer, who presented them to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.—They will henceforth be known as the Washington manuscripts, or briefly Codex W. They have been edited by Professor Sanders of Michigan University, who issued Deuteronomy and Joshua two years ago and now issues the gospels.

Many variations, additions and omissions of great interest characterize the gospels, notably a new ending to Mark's gospel, a notable version "Wisdom is justified by her works," instead of "of her children"; the man who blasphemes against the Holy Ghost is "guilty of an eternal sin" instead of "in danger of eternal damnation"; the "bloody sweat" and the angel troubling the water are omitted, and so on.

On palaeographical grounds the manuscript must be placed as belonging to the fourth or fifth century, and so takes its place as one of our earliest authorities for the determination of the Greek text of our gospels.

BALKAN ENVOYS CONGRATULATED ON PEACE



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Bulgarian delegates leaving St. James palace after signing preliminary peace treaty: Left to right: M. Miltchev, Dr. Daneff, M. Angelov and M. Pascalov

KAIMIL PASHA NOT WANTED IN CONSTANTINOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—Kaimil Pasha arrived at Constantinople recently. Much concern is expressed in government circles as to the probable result of this action on the part of the former grand vizier, and on his arrival the police at once boarded the vessel and explained to him that his presence in the capital at the present moment was undesirable, and that it was the wish of the government that he should immediately withdraw either to Smyrna or leave Turkish territory altogether.

Kaimil, nevertheless, landed and took up his residence at the house of his son Shevket Bey. There is much criticism of the government's action, in regard to the veteran statesman, and it is freely stated in many papers that Kaimil's only fault would seem to have been that he endeavored to conclude peace at an opportune moment, thus to avoid useless bloodshed and expense.

STANDARD GAUGE FOR AUSTRALIAN LINES ADVOCATED

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—A report, signed by the engineer-in-chief of every state except Tasmania, has been presented to the minister for home affairs on the question of a standard gauge for the Australian railways and this report recommends 4 feet 8½ inches as the best system.

The cost of converting the few lines in New South Wales not already this gauge would be £120,000. Victoria has a 5 foot 3 inch gauge and the cost of conversion would be £6,117,000. Queensland would require an expenditure of £12,578,000, South Australia £6,228,000, Western Australia £10,310,000 and the commonwealth £1,281,000. The report strongly recommends an immediate commencement with this work owing to the steadily increasing cost of materials and so forth.

EXHIBITION ON AT LIVERPOOL

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England.—The Liverpool exhibition was opened recently by the lord mayor before a large and representative gathering, including the mayors and mayoresses of several of the townships around Liverpool. Sir Charles Petrie, chairman of the Liverpool exhibition committee, remarked that it was 27 years since the last exhibition had been held there, and pointed out that the chief aim of the present one was to show how manufactures and industries were carried on.

The lord mayor said that Liverpool was following the example of Edinburgh and Glasgow, where exhibitions had been held in recent years with marked success. Among the most interesting features of the exhibition are the palace of applied arts and the palace of industry, the two chief attractions of which are the showing for the first time of "the international cinematograph world," which shows the whole process of the making of cinematograph pictures, and a room in which are exhibited old oak antiques valued at £1000.

QUEENSLAND ORCHARDS MULTIPLY

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—During the past few years the progress of fruit growing in the Stanthorpe district of Queensland has been very consistent. It is estimated that nearly 40,000 trees are planted each year.

AMUNDSEN NOTE LEFT AT SOUTH POLE PUBLISHED

Discoverer's Epistle Brought Out by Capt. Scott Reaches Addressee, the King of Norway

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—An interesting letter written by Roald Amundsen at the South Pole to the King of Norway, was recently published in the Norwegian papers. This letter was found by Captain Scott, and was brought to London by his expedition, when it was handed to King George, and eventually conveyed to the King of Norway. The envelope bore a picture of the Fram, and was stamped "The Fram Expedition."

In the letter Amundsen informed the King that on Dec. 14, five men of the Fram expedition, including himself, had arrived at the territory of the South Pole, latitude 89 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds, after a very successful sledge journey from Framheim, their winter quarters. On Oct. 20 they had left Framheim with four sledges and fifty-two dogs, and carrying provisions for four months.

The Great Ross Barrier, they had discovered extends south to about latitude 86 degrees, while they had ascertained that King Edward VII. Land and Victoria Land were contiguous, King Edward VII. Land continuing from the boundary of Victoria Land in a chain of lofty mountains, with peaks attaining a height of 22,000 feet above sea level, in a south-westerly direction to about latitude 87 degrees. This mountain chain had been called Queen Maud mountains. About 88 degrees latitude this chain becomes a flat tableland, and at 89 degrees gradually slopes in the opposite direction. The plateau is about 10,750 feet above the sea.

The letter then goes on to describe that the explorers had drawn a circle with a radius of eight kilometers round the geographical south pole, had hoisted the Norwegian flag and named the tableland on which the pole is situated King Haakon VII. plateau.

REPORT SHOWS BRITISH TRADE UNION FUNDS

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The report of the chief registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1911 has just been issued, and according to its statistics 15 of the unions possessed in 1911 accumulated funds amounting to over £4,000,000, which is nearly two thirds of the total held by the 480 registered trade unions. Two of the federated bodies, the Metal Workers' Engineering and Shipbuilding Federation, and the Miners' Federation have an annual income of nearly £2,000,000, which is more than half the income for all registered unions. The mining, transport, engineering, building and textile unions account for 75 per cent of the total membership.

The report states it is believed that only about one half of all the trade unions in existence are registered, but it has been estimated that the membership of registered unions represents about 80 per cent of the total membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom. It would appear, therefore, that most of the large and important trade unions are upon the register, and, in point of fact, only 22 of the 100 "principal unions" with which the board of trade statistics deal are unregistered trade unions.

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Graduates Will Walk in Procession With Men of 1913 to Stadium



ROLAND BROWN BATCHELDER
Chairman of class day committee



ALFRED M. GOODALE
Class day committee, Harvard, 1913



HORACE JEREMIAH SMITH
Harvard, 1913, class day committee



SAMUEL MORSE FELTON, 3D
Member of class day committee



CHARLES TAUSIG ABELES
Harvard class day committee



DERRIE CHOATE PARMENTER
Harvard class day committee



PERRY GWYNNE MORE AUSTIN
Harvard, 1913, class day committee

(Continued from page one)

glass flowers and other curios in the Agassiz Museum were also visited.

The Harvard Yard has received special treatment during the past few weeks, in order to be gotten into the best possible condition for the class day throngs. The bandstand, which has always stood in front of Gore hall, has been placed in the rear of Appleton chapel, between the chapel and Robinson hall.

This year the attendance promises to break all records and the class day committee has been busy preparing for the extra numbers.

Many parts of the lawn have been sowed to grass and during the last few weeks have been fenced in. The fences were nearly all removed this morning so that all available space might be utilized.

This evening the illumination will be brilliant, with the system of placing small electric lights instead of candles inside the Chinese lanterns.

The spaces in the rear of the buildings which are on the outer edge of the yard have all been taken for the spreads of the many clubs, fraternities and societies. These little nooks have been arranged with tables and chairs as well as other comforts so that friends of the members may have a place to rest as well as dine.

Orator Urges Fellow Students to Assert Their Intellectual Freedom

The class oration, delivered by Daniel Sargent of Wellesley, Mass., was entitled "The Rotten Rags of Memory."

The orator said:

Prince Hal had been crowned King, and Falstaff had ridden all night in order that he might stand outside Westminster Abbey and greet the young monarch as he came from his coronation, but Prince Hal walked solemnly by, chatting with the lord chief justice, and refused to recognize his dust-stained friend of yesterday. Today we cannot help feeling somewhat like Prince Hal, for now that we are kings, we scarcely deign to nod at the lundrum thoughts with whom we lived in the drudgery of yesterday, and we listen to higher thoughts as if they were not only our best, but even our most familiar counselors. Gratitude walks by our side, like the lord chief justice, and reminds us of what we owe to our university. Memory speaks to us, and describes our friendships in new words, while ambition encourages our hopes with fairy-tales of the future.

All these voices we welcome on this day, for their eloquence impresses upon us the meaning of this occasion, but there is another voice which we do not welcome, but which we cannot help hearing, even if we do not heed. It whispers sneeringly in our ears words, which, if listened to, would chill our enthusiasm, and make us laugh at the very solemnity of our faces. I do not mean the voice of ingratitude, or of pleasant memory,

or of fear of failure. I mean a voice less easy to contradict, and far more discouraging, which says to us patronizingly, "You are acting out a mock-heroic comedy which might be laughable if it had not been played so many times before." I mean the voice which takes away from us that invigorating conviction that we are doing something new, and which makes the world a dusty, ancient and immovable place in which every thing has long ago been said and done.

Voice Challenged

It is customary on a solemn occasion such as this, when we almost nurse our deeper emotions, to treat this voice as if it were a ghost not to be mentioned, and certainly not to be spoken to. Contrary to this wise custom I am going to challenge it. Like Hamlet I call on this ghost to speak. "Who are you? and what have you to say?"

"I am the voice of Memory," says the ghost, "who have seen the ages follow one another in an endless circle, and have heard the things that you are going to say so many times before that I have a right to smile."

There is a great deal said and with truth, about the inspiration that memory can give to us, but does not memory also discourage us by making us feel that we are plodding through a second-hand world? How much more wide awake should we be to the mere excitement of being alive if we had the explorer's feeling that we were going into a world which had hitherto been unknown to man? If only we could forget that any one else had ever lived, that any one had ever spoken, how much more freshly invigorating would life seem to us!

But we cannot, and must not forget, for though forgetting might help us to see and feel with a new zest, it would take away from us our skill, and would allow us to make the mistakes which the past has taught us to avoid. Thus we are forced to wear what the poet Blake called "the rotten rags of memory," merely to cover our own nakedness. What we must do, therefore, is not to forget the old, but to make the old new, to transform our memory into knowledge, to see for ourselves instead of relying on words to see for us. The difference between knowledge and memory is this: that whereas memory can speak, can build buildings, and pass examinations, it is only knowledge that can see and enjoy life. By knowledge, however, I do not mean what is popularly and falsely called knowledge; I mean almost what we sometimes call understanding. Our materialistic misconceptions have confused knowledge with words, whereas of course, words are not in themselves knowledge, but simply signposts which the pioneers along the path of life have set up to guide us in our search for knowledge.

Facts Valued

This confusion has resulted in the superstitious belief that knowledge is a kind of patent medicine which can be sold over a counter for a few cents. According to this theory, the man who wishes to acquire knowledge has simply to pay the money, and then swallow the medicine without spilling it. Unfortunately this sort of patent medicine is not a cure-all, and the man who after drinking it, stands licking his lips, expecting to find himself suddenly grown wise, is disappointed, or at least his friends are disappointed. As a result of this disappointment, this nation places but little faith in knowledge, and the only pride that it has in it, is a commercial pride in its low price, in the excess of supply over demand. We count with materialistic satisfaction, not only our wealth in gold, but our wealth in facts. We almost measure our national enlightenment by the number of people who can read and write, and we sometimes even judge the knowledge of our friends, by the number of books they have read. No wonder knowledge has a pure reputation in the community!

Independence Prized

Because we want to be men who can see life, and not merely workers stooping blindly over our tasks, we read books not only in order to get from them dead and convenient information but living views of life, expressed by other human beings. We read books in order that even with our small intellectual stature, we can stand on the shoulders

of the giant minds of all time, and see life as they have seen it. But at the same time we must remember that knowledge must be built upon individual independence. In reading especially we must be careful that we do not sell our birthright, by closing our own eyes and letting another man see for us. No other man can see for us, we must know for ourselves. As a nation we Americans are said to have little reverence for the wise opinions of the past, and we like to think that that is a sign of our intellectual independence. If it were, we might have some cause for pride.

If we were only as self-sufficient as Hume, it would be excusable if we should say, as he said, "If I had read as many books as most people, I should be almost as big a fool." Unfortunately that is not the case. On the contrary, our contempt for the past is simply a sign that we have shifted our dependence from the lofty wisdom of great men, to the low opinions of the public. We have freed ourselves from one bondage and become slaves to another. It is in no way shows that we are duly impressed by our intellectual responsibility.

If we sit here at the present moment without feeling that we have neglected our opportunities to talk with the great men of the past, without feeling that we have failed to enlarge our experience as we have had a chance to do by living in other ages, and in other minds, our ambition must be low and feeble. But if we feel that we are wholly dependent on what others have said, and on what others have done, our case is equally lamentable.

There is something lacking in a young man if he is not at times capable of a good healthy scorn of the platitudes of the past, if he does not want at times to tear off "the rotten rags of memory." There is something sheep-like and tame about him if he does not feel dissatisfied with what even the greatest minds have said, if he has not some of that unquenchable wildness in him which, though it is the source of much trouble, is at the same time, the power behind all progress.

Unknown Realm Sought

If we have allowed the mastering influence of education to whip us into intellectually harmless lap-dogs, it is a reflection on our individual vitality. Are we not human beings? Have we not eyes? Let us therefore use them for ourselves, and when we describe what we see let us remember that we are responsible to our intellectual integrity for every word that we allow to come into our minds. If the blind words that memory has given us, are grander than the knowledge that we have earned, let us have the sincerity to forget appearances and cast those words aside.

Let us accept the dust of the past when memory gives us, but let us at the same time, make that dust alive by infusing it with the blood from our own veins. Only in that way can we banish the ghost which tries to make us think that life is old, simply because words are old. Such a ghost cannot stand in the light of knowledge, for the eye of knowledge sees that the world is not old. The old world is dead, and a new world is being born ever moment. This instant of time which is now sweeping over us has never been felt by mortal man before. We are the first that ever looked into the boundless life that opens up ahead of us. We balance on the brink between two dark eternities: our torches have been lighted, and now shoulder to shoulder we stand ready to march on in our journey into that land which is the only land a man should seek to enter—the land of the unknown.

OHIO PROFESSOR GETS PH. D.

TOLEDO, O.—Ernest W. Burgess, professor of history in Toledo University, received the degree of doctor of philosophy at the spring convention of the University of Chicago. Professor Burgess completed three years of graduate work in the University of Chicago before coming to Toledo University last fall.

MARYLAND TEACHERS TO MEET

BALTIMORE—The program for the forty-sixth annual meeting of the Maryland State Teachers Association at Annapolis from June 24 to June 27, will include an illustrated lecture by O. H. Benson of the United States department of agriculture and an address by F. B. Jenks of the division of rural education, bureau of education, Washington.

WELLESLEY SENIORS RECEIVE DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES AS YEAR'S TERM CLOSES

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Degrees and certificates were bestowed upon members of the class of 1913 at Wellesley College today as follows: B. A. Degrees: Jessie Acklin, Toledo, O.; Marjorie Adams, Fergus Falls, Minn.; Lucille Bachman, Port Henry, N. Y.; Elizabeth Baer, Baker, Ore.; Annie Bailey, Holbrook, Mass.; Lucia Bailey, Wakefield, Mass.; Esther Balderton, Ridgeway, Pa.; Mabel Barr, Norwood, Mass.; Helen Bates, Cambridge, Mass.; Laura Batt, Fall River, Mass.; Bessie Berkebile, Toledo, O.

Helen Besler, Plainfield, N. J.; Edith Besse, Springfield, Mass.; Doris Bickelhaupt, Aberdeen, So. Dak.; Ruth Blaisdell, West Newton, Mass.; Constance Block, Kansas City, Mo.; May Boyd, Chicago, Ill.; Elizabeth Boynton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Marian Bradley, Middletown, Conn.; Helen Brant, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nancy Brewster, Minneapolis, Minn.; Florence Brotherton, Detroit, Mich.; Elizabeth Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Josephine Bryant, East Hartford, Conn.; Constance Buell, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Rachel Burbank, East Milton, Mass.; Mary Burd, Utica, N. Y.

Mary Burdett, Leominster, Mass.; Kathlene Burnett, Boston; Alice Burr, Fultonville, N. Y.; Agnes Butler, Pittsfield, Mass.; Ethel Cadot, Summit, N. J.; Margaret Campbell, Manchester, Conn.; Edith Canterbury, East Weymouth, Mass.; Florence Carder, San Jose, Cal.; Lina Carr, Oxford, Me.; Marguerite Catlett, Brookings, S. D.; Aline Chover, Great Falls, Mont.; Ying Mei Chun, Shanghai, China; Dorothy Clark, Newton, Mass.; Mary Eliza Clark, Pansuataway, Pa.; Elizabeth Clarke, New Orleans, La.; Helen Cochran, Tex., Pa.; Gladys Cole, Trenton, N. J.; Helen Collier, Los Angeles, Cal.; Marie Collins, Kansas City, Mo.; Mary Colt, Las Animas, Cal.; Marion Corlies, Somerville, Mass.; Marjorie Cowde, Worcester, Mass.; Kathleen Crandall, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Ruth Curtis, Ossining, N. Y.; Helen Davis, Rock Island, Ill.; Elizabeth Dean, Falmouth, Mass.; Harriet Devan, Stamford, Conn.; Alice Dexter, Attleboro, Mass.; Ruth Donaldson, Falmouth, Mass.

Gladys Dowling, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dorothy Drake, Prescott, Ariz.; Rachel Drake, Waltham, Mass.; Lillian Draper, Auburndale, Mass.; Marie Dubuque, Fall River, Mass.; Katharine Duffell, New York, N. Y.; Louise Elliott, Sea Bright, N. J.; Laura Ellis, Avoca, Pa.; Louise Eppich, Denver, Col.; Mildred Evans, Bradford, Mass.; Katherine Fanning, Evanston, Ill.; Helen Farrar, Ware, Mass.; Doris Fenton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Nellie Fenger, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Bonita Ferguson, Kansas City, Mo.

Mary Ferguson, Little Rock, Ark.; Helen Frank, Greenfield, Ohio; Mabel Frazer, Geneseo, N. Y.; Helen Froelich, Scarsboro, N. Y.; Barbara Gamble, Watertown, N. Y.; Louise Garst, Des Moines, Iowa; Charlotte Godfrey, North Andover, Mass.; Helen Greene, Brookline, Mass.; Ruth Greenlay, Haverhill, Mass.; Josephine Guion, Charlotte, N. C.; Barbara Hahn, Springfield, Mass.; Marion Hale, Springfield, Mass.; Alice Hall, Canon City, Col.; Dorothy Harrison, Montclair, N. J.

Clara Hart, St. Louis, Mo.; Martha Hartman, Williamsport, Pa.; Mary Hathaway, Newport, R. I.; Ruth Haven, Stratford, Conn.; Jeannette Haverstick, Trenton, N. J.; Elizabeth Haynes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Phila Helt, Attleboro, Mass.; Helen Hennessey, Sioux City, Iowa; Charlotte Henze, Detroit, Mich.; Ada Herring, Sayville, N. Y.; Celia Hersey, Hingham, Mass.; Margaret Hewey, Portland, Me.; Marie Hill, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hazel Holden, Bowdoinham, Me.; Julia Holder, New York, N. Y.; Mildred Holmes, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Geraldine Howarth, Fitchburg, Mass.; Louise Hoxie, Peace Dale, R. I.; Pinga Hu, Kiangsu, China; Beulah Hubbard, Duluth, Minn.; Louise Hublein, Ky.; Mary Humphrey, West New Brighton, N. Y.; Marion Hunt, Robinson, Me.; Verena Hunter, Fulton, N. Y.; Helen Hutchinson, Wellesley, Mass.; Ruth Hypes, Evanston, Ill.; Irma Ingraham, Attleboro, Mass.; Elizabeth Jackson, Lynn, Mass.; Artus James, Louisville, Ky.; Abby Johnson, Worcester, Mass.; Helen

Joy, Plainfield, N. J.; Carolyn Kahn, Cincinnati, Ohio.; Anna Kalet, Worcester, Mass.; Helen Keeler, Somerville, Mass.; Lois Kendall, Atlantic, Mass.; Ethel Kenyon, Cazenovia, N. Y.; Marcia Kerr, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elizabeth Kipp, Providence, R. I.; Miriam Knowles, Yardley, Pa.; Edith Knowlton, Auburndale, Mass.; Laura Kolk, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Irene Kriebel, North Wales, Pa.; Marguerite Lautenbach, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edna Leavitt, Gorham, Me.; Laura Leonard, Penfield, N. Y.; Elsi Lerch, Davenport, Ia.

Breta Lewis, Vernon, N. Y.; Elsa Loeber, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Helen Logan, Cincinnati, O.; Madeleine Lord, Augusta, Me.; Mildred Lovett, Portland, Me.; Tilla McCarten, Lancaster, N. H.; Irene McCarty, Natick, Mass.; Bessie McClellan, East Orange, N. J.; Florence MacCreddie, Andover, Mass.; Isabelle McCready, Ridgewood, N. J.; Mary McDermott, Elizabeth, N. J.; Dorothy McDowell, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Elva McKee, Atlanta, Ga.; Bessie Manning, South Manchester, Conn.; Helen Martin, Brattleboro, Vt.; Lillian Martis, Evanston, Ill.

Katherine May, West Smethport, Pa.; Marion Mead, West Somerville, Mass.; Alice Merrill, Waltham, Mass.; Bertha Merrill, Skowhegan, Me.; Carolyn Merritt, Duluth, Minn.; Pauline Miller, Newark, N. J.; Edith Montgomery, Rochester, N. Y.; Florence Moore, Arlington, Mass.; Janet Moore, Columbia, Pa.; Laetitia Morgan, Honolulu, T. H.; Elizabeth Morris, Richmond, Ind.; Lucile Morris, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mildred Morris, Long Branch, N. J.

Alma Morse, Dillon, Mont.; Sallie Morse, Campello, Mass.; Milward Muchmore, Newark, N. J.; Frances Mullinan, Princeton, Mo.; Laura Nagel, Cincinnati, Ohio; Margaret Nason, Cleveland, Ohio; Ethel Nichols, Everett, Mass.; Laura Norris, Manchester, Iowa; Edna Otten, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ruth Packard, Denver, Colo.; Emily Pardee Cherry Valley, N. Y.; Sarah Parker, Montclair, N. J.; Marian Parsons, Toledo, Ohio; Helen Paul, West Philadelphia, Pa.; Marguerite Pearsall, Albany, N. Y.

Ruth Pepperday, Latrobe, Pa.; Grace Perry, Ansonia, Conn.; Eleanor Pillsbury, Wyncote, Pa.; Ruth Pilsworthy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Melrose Pitman, Cincinnati, O.; Mabel Porter, Spokane, Wash.; Katharine Potter, Montclair, N. J.; Carrie Powell, Clearfield, Pa.; Carol Prentice, New York, N. Y.; Mildred Prescott, Greenville, N. H.; Marian Prince, Pittsboro, Tex.; Jessie Prish, Middleport, N. Y.; Stella Ream, Somerset, O.; Constance Reed, Lexington, Mass.

Margaret Reed, Du Bois, Pa.; Ruth Reed, South Weymouth, Mass.; Marion Reynolds, North Haven, Conn.; Pauline Rich, Barre, Mass.; Gladys Richards, Montclair, N. J.; Helen Richardson, Brighton, Mass.; Nina Richardson, Winchester, Mass.; Marian Rider, Kansas City, Mo.; Dorothy Ridgway, Albany, N. Y.; Ethel Robinson, Cady Center, Kan.; Jennie Roessler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Eva Rose, Montclair, N. J.; Alice Ross, Englewood, N. J.; Grace Ruel, New York; Henrietta Ruthven, Scranton, Pa.

Helen Ryan, Doylestown, Penn.; May Sarles, Little Rock, Ark.; Gertrude Schaufner, Kansas City, Mo.; Ruth B. Scott, Bessie Seudder, Albany, N. Y.; Elinor Seelbach, East Cleveland, O.; Daphne Selden, Deep River, Conn.; Harriet Selkirk, Albany, N. Y.; Florence Sieber, Akron, O.; Elizabeth Slattery, Troy, N. Y.; Lavinia Smith, Lawrence, N. Y.; Ethel Ruth Smith, Louisville, Ky.; Gladys Smith, Natick, Mass.; Hazel Smith, Newton, Mass.; Nathalie Smith, Duluth, Minn.

Gladys Soule, Montclair, N. J.; Marjorie Soule, Denver, Colo.; Helen South, Philadelphia, Penn.; Gertrude Souther, Worcester, Mass.; Grace Squires, Wheaton, Ill.; Helen Stalker, East Boston, Mass.; Florence Stanford, Shelburne Falls, Mass.; Marion Stetson, Dorchester, Mass.; Edith Stratton, Moylan, Penn.; Helen Sullivan, Newport, R. I.; Florence Swearingen, Tacoma, Wash.; Edna Swope, Seymour, Ind.; Gwendolyn Taylor, Uniontown, Penn.; Marion Templeton, Exeter, N. H.; Olive Terrill, Middletown, Conn.

Margaret Thom, Chicago, Ill.; Lauretta Thomas, Niles, O.; Ruth Thompson, Bath, Me.; Clara Tittel, Glenshaw, Pa.; Emily Toll, Kansas City, Mo.; Mary Tripp, New York, N. Y.; Olive Tripp, New York, N. Y.; Dorothy Truesdell, Dannemora, N. Y.; Margaret Tuttle, York, Pa.; Beatrice Twiss, Lawrence, Mass.; Valrosa Vail, Marshalltown, Ia.; Ruth Van Blarcom, Newton, N. J.; Evelyn Vander Veer, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Berenice Van Slyke, Wellesley, Mass.

Alice Van Valkenburgh, Milwaukee, Wis.; Margaret Van Vechten, Esperance, N. Y.; Mildred Volk, Dallas, Tex.; Mary Wadsworth, Jacksonville, Ill.; Ruth Waldron, Pontiac, Mich.; Lavinia Ware, Somerville, Mass.; Margaret Welch, Chicago, Ill.; Evelyn Wells, Newton, Mass.; Helen Wheeler, Waltham, Mass.; Maude White, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Helen Whitney, Wallingford, Conn.; Virginia Wick, Youngstown, O.; Nita Wiechers, Peru, Ind.; Edith Wilbur, Springfield, Mass.; Susan Wilbur, Oak Park, Ill.

Edith Wilson, Walpole, Mass.; Helen Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; Margaret Wilson, Binghamton, N. Y.; Mabel Winslow, Washington, D. C.; Louise Wood, Wheeling, W. Va.; Bernice Woodward, Warren, Pa.; Ruth Woodward, Taunton, Mass.; Alice Wormwood, Bangor, Me.; Dorothy Wyman, Arlington, Mass.

Those who receive M. A. degrees are: Myrtile Avery, B. A. Wellesley, 1891, botany; Gladys Earle, B. A. Wellesley, 1911, botany; Florence Foss, B. A. Mt. Holyoke, 1905, art and Italian; Alice Hazeltine, B. A. Wellesley College, 1900, English language and literature; Margaret Heatley, B. A. Wellesley, 1908, botany; Marguerite Hoffman, B. A. Indiana University, 1912, French and Latin; May Kunkel, B. A. Wellesley,

CLASS DAY ODE

By William Roger Burlingame

We have entered thy gates at the morning of youth
In the boldness of ignorant pride,
We have passed through the portals of infinite truth
Led by thee our protector and guide.
We leave thee this night for the end of the earth
And the outermost parts of the sea—
Where the fame of our deeds and the praise of our worth
Shall belong not to us but to thee.

In the dusk of the twilight the threshold of night
On the eve of tomorrow's unknown,
Let us linger awhile in the still-burning light
Of a star that is shining alone.
Fair guide of our hearts in the dawn of our day,
Quiet hope in each season of pain,
Through the darkness of age, be the light of our way,
Lead us back to our mother again.

ERIE LINE BUYS DOCKAGE SITE

CHICAGO—The Erie Transportation line, operating steamships on the lakes, has acquired dockage property fronting on Kingsbury street, near West Erie street, containing 76,698 square feet of ground. The consideration of \$193,295, or over \$2.52 a square foot, is named. It is understood the property is to be used for dock and storage purposes.

STYLE SHOW FOR AUGUST
CHICAGO—Two thousand merchants will come to Chicago Aug. 12 to attend the annual fall style show of the Chicago Garment Manufacturers' Association. The exhibition will last two days. A banquet in the Hotel LaSalle roof garden will be a feature.

1911, psychology and education; Mairia Lincoln, B. A. Wellesley, 1911, education and Latin; Marion Lucas, B. A. Smith, 1911, French language and literature; Evelyn Wolmsley, B. A. Wellesley, 1908, philosophy and psychology; Muriel Watt, B. A. Wellesley, 1909, chemistry; Laura Welch, B. A. Wellesley, 1905, English language and literature.

Certificates in physical education were granted to Rhoda Baxter, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Celia Carroll, West Milton; Ying Mei Chun, Shanghai, China; Virginia Coyle, Brighton, N. J.; Wilma Haynes, Centerville, Ia.; Mary Lawson, Chicago, Ill.; Frank Elfreda Maine, Yonkers, N. Y.; Gertrude Manchester, Newport, R. I.; Lena Niles, Dryden, Me.; Isabel Noble, Cambridge, Mass.; Frances Plummer, New York, N. Y.; Juliette Townsend, Saginaw, Mich.; Elizabeth Yocum, Norristown, Pa.

Department of music certificate was given to Lois Durant, Wellesley, Mass.



GRACIE H. ROOSEVELT
Class committee, Harvard 1913



WALTER TUFTS, JR.
Secretary, Harvard, 1913



TIMOTHY MATHER SPELMAN, 2D
Chorister, Harvard, 1913



WILLIAM ELLIOT WHITELOCK
Treasurer, Harvard, 1913

Seniors March to Sanders Theater to Hear Orator and Poet



ROBERT BOWSER
Photo committee, Harvard, 1913



HERBERT NASH BALDWIN
Photo committee, Harvard, 1913



COLIN MACRAE MAKEPEACE
Photo committee, Harvard, 1913



ALAN JEWETT LOWREY
Second marshal, Harvard, 1913



JOHN BRENNAN CUMMINGS
Class day committee, Harvard, 1913

HARVARD, 1913, CLASS POEM

By Amos Philip MacMahon

Life stands upon the hill and calls;
The road invites, and the open sea;
Farewells are said; I rise and go
Where life waits in the morning glow,
And bids me come!

Too much of strife
Consumes our life!
The world has taken dress to wife,
With pearls and pearls
Has wound her hair,
And made her face so wondrous fair
One scarce may know the harpy there;
Has put such power within her hand
That few there are who understand
When truth obeys, and lies command!

The will to see; the will to be!
To know life understandingly!
Much might be righted in a night.
If the unseeing were taught sight!

The winds blow in across the sea
Whispering mystery of far lands,
The lure of storms that are to be,
And sea-wreck writhing on white sands;
With tale of treasures in soft snows
Of breaking foam, where no ship goes.

Dare to leave anchor, sail, be free!
To ride before the winds at sea,
Stake life on conquest, if must be!
Or choose the city's shore, and dare,
Though bitter death and want lurk there,
The burden of men's needs to bear!

Behold the city, where it gleams,
Star-touched upon a hill of dreams!
Whose million lights and million lights
Have hung for tens of thousand nights
Like glow-worms paused between two
flights!

The world has taken dress to wife!
The city this, upon her breast
Is trade in crafty beauty dressed
To hide the truth that here are men
Whose labor is but vain, for ten
Attain where thousands try.
While day and night their trades they ply
Through which the luxuries are made
That fatten bargains, foster trade.

To hide the truth that hosts of men
Shoulder to shoulder, noon and night,
Travel abreast a bridge condemned,
Full in the glare of the city's light!
For a little gold
Their souls are sold

That one man may improve his hold
On wealth already manifold!

To hide the truth that when bands play
And grim-faced soldiers march away,
While brave flags flutter, because men say
"Our heroes must right wrong and see
No violence to liberty!"
Too often some there are who smile
And watch the puppets move, the while
See in war trade's cunning guile!

To hide the truth that here is shame
Too strange and horrible to name,—
That human life is trafficked in,
And innocence condemned to sin!
Too much of strife
Consumes our life!
The world has taken dress to wife;
With pearls and pearls
Has wound her hair
And made her face so wondrous fair,
One scarce may know the harpy there!
The will to see; the will to be!
Here lies the heart of the mystery!

So little may we see and know
Who all day through rough channels go,
So crowded is this human main
And hindered by the need of gain
That while we steer our passage through
Our eyes are blind to the broader view!

Where are the leaders here? to say
"This is the gold, this dress, look well!"
By depth of studied lore to tell
What plans were set and what befell
In history's yesterday.

Life stands upon the hill and calls;
The road invites, and the open sea;
Farewells are said; I rise and go
Where life waits in the morning glow
And speaks to me:

I am life!
Behold I build
By devious and silent ways,
For joy or anguish equal-willed.
When one by one the years are flown,
And scholar, artist, prince, has grown,
Then come in every million days,
There comes a man whom the world
obeys!

MILITARY DAY TROPHIES ARE WON AT M. A. C.

AMHERST, Mass.—"Military day" was observed at the Massachusetts Agricultural College yesterday with prize drills, battalion drill and regimental parade on the campus at Amherst.

The afternoon was given over to commencement drill. Massachusetts Agricultural College, being a state institution, receiving aid from the federal government supports a military department. The cadet regiment comprises two battalions of three companies each and a military band, 45 men in all. Assembly was sounded at 2 o'clock for individual and company prize drills. Forty men presented themselves for the competition in manual of arms. The following cadets were chosen as the winners: Corporal: A. J. Hebut, 1915, Corporal R. Mellon, 1915, and Sergeant-Major P. Walker, 1914.

Company prize drill came next, the two competing companies being the prize companies of each battalion, Co. A of the first battalion, Capt. W. J. Birdsell, and Co. E of the second battalion, Capt. E. S. Daniels. Both companies did excellent work. Co. E was awarded the banner and Captain Daniels received a gold mounted saber as his reward.

Battalion parades were next on the program. Each battalion strove to outdo the other in this part of the drill. Regimental parade followed, the entire cadet corps taking part. Prizes, military diplomas and promotions were then announced. Gold medals were awarded to the following: Harry D. Brown, 1914, for proficiency in drill in the junior year; Corporal H. White, 1915, for proficiency in drill in the sophomore year, and Private Charles Hathaway, 1916, for proficiency in drill, during freshman year. Military diplomas were awarded the following senior officers. Distinguished graduates from the department, Col. J. B. French, Maj. A. K. Kelley, Maj. N. E. Clark, Capt.-Adj. A. F. Edminster, Capt. A. F. MacDougal, Capt. J. Mayer; honor graduates, Capt. W. J. Birdsell, Capt. E. S. Daniels, Capt. S. M. Jordan, Capt. G. E. Ellis, Capt. F. D. Griggs, Lieut. H. A. Brown, and Lieut. J. L. Seligson, all of the class of 1913. Announcement of promotions was then read and the regiment was dismissed.

BOSTON COLLEGE HAS CLASS DAY

Class day exercises of Boston College were held on the grounds in front of the new building, University Heights, Newton, yesterday afternoon. The exercises began with a band concert and the singing of college songs, followed by the address of welcome by Vincent J. Hinkley of Cambridge, chairman of the class day committee.

Thomas J. Brennan of Jamaica Plain was historian, Edward G. Connelly of South Framingham read the class ode, and the class day oration was given by Matthew C. Duggan of Somerville. Singing the class song, composed by Bennett J. O'Brien of West Quincy, closed the program.

C. S. BIRD WOULD FORCE MEDIATION

LYNN, Mass.—Strike conditions such as exist today in Massachusetts should be settled by compulsory arbitration after the Australian plan, declared Charles S. Bird in announcing Progressive party principles before the Lynn Progressive Club Monday night. Mr. Bird also urged a minimum wage for women, calling attention to its operation in Australia.

A strong plea for the utilization of the 3,000,000 acres of waste land in Massachusetts was made by Mr. Bird. At the conclusion of Mr. Bird's speech several new members were taken into the organization.

SPEEDWAY TO OPEN WEDNESDAY
The Charles River speedway will be open tomorrow, class day, to automobiles and persons going to the stadium by this avenue will be allowed to enter Soldiers field by the speedway gate and to park their cars inside the field.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WESTON

Throughout the town the public buildings, stores and private residences are decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the three-day celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town.

One of the interesting relics at the historical loan exhibit in the Old Smith tavern in the village square is an old weather vane, which once adorned the roof of the tavern, and which was made in 1712.

MIDDLEBORO

The senior class of the high school will hold its graduating exercises at the town hall Friday evening. The diplomas will be presented by Granville E. Tillson of the school board.

The ladies auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. has raised and paid about \$800 on their pledge to the new building in the two years since the campaign started.

HOLBROOK

Laurel temple, P. S., observed the seventh anniversary of its organization in Pythian hall Monday. There was a musical and literary entertainment, after which a supper was served.

The graduation exercises of the Summer high school will be held in the town hall tomorrow evening.

BRIDGEWATER

The graduating exercises of the senior class of the high school will be held in the town hall tomorrow evening. The junior class reception will be held in the town hall Friday evening.

The Bridgewater High School Alumni Association has issued notices for a reunion to be held in the high school building June 27.

LEXINGTON

Young people of the First Baptist church are arranging a strawberry festival for Friday evening, June 20. The entering freshman class at the Lexington high school next September will be one of the largest in the history of the school.

ABINGTON

Pilgrim lodge 21, I. O. O. F., entertains Wilkey lodge of South Weymouth at its meeting tonight.

The graduation exercises of the high school will be held in Franklin hall tomorrow evening.

RANDOLPH

Pilgrim lodge N. E. O. P. will observe flag night in Odd Fellows hall this evening. Special guests will be members of

Capt. Horace Niles post 110 G. A. R., Lieut. William Palmer camp S. V. Capt. Horace Niles W. R. C. and town officials. Graduation exercises of the Belcher school will be held Friday afternoon.

ARLINGTON

The Rev. Frank Lincoln Maseek, pastor of the First Universalist church, will preach the baccalaureate sermon of the graduating class at the Arlington high school next Sunday morning in the church.

"Old Home Sunday" will be observed at the Universalist church June 29.

Members of the Universalist Sunday school and the North Cambridge Universalist Sunday school will hold their annual picnic at Middlesex Fells Saturday.

QUINCY

The Sunday school of the Memorial Congregational church holds its annual outing at Highland grove today.

St. Margaret's Guild of Christ church has elected: President, Miss Gertrude Jones; vice-president, Miss Louise Woodbury; secretary, Miss Mildred Smith; treasurer, Miss Lucy Moyle.

WEYMOUTH

South Weymouth grange holds a children's night in Clapps hall this evening. Class '12 of the Weymouth high school holds a reunion in Engine hall tonight.

ROCKLAND

Miss Mary C. Spense, who graduates from the high school June 27, has passed the examination for admission to Bryn Mawr College.

CONCORD

"Children's night" will be observed this evening by the members of the Concord grange.

MAYNARD

John D. W. Chester, principal of the Maynard high school, has resigned.

NEW YORK HOST OF DR. MUELLER

NEW YORK—Returning the visit made by Elihu Root to Brazil in 1906, the Brazilian minister, Dr. Lauro Severina Mueller, is now carrying out the New York division of his schedule.

A luncheon will be given to Dr. Mueller today with a large number of commercial leaders as guests. A dinner will be given him tonight by the Pan-American Society of the United States.

EFFORTS RENEWED TO GET MILLIONS FOR WATERWAYS

Despite Defeat of \$5,000,000 Rivers and Harbors Bill Gov. Foss Is Urged to Ask Appropriation in Special Measure—Move Is Well Backed

Indications at the State House are that another effort is to be made to get legislation this year for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the state. Several of the active proponents of the recently rejected \$5,000,000 river and harbor appropriation bill have revived discussion of the subject and are now urging Governor Foss to send to the Legislature, which meets again tomorrow, a special message in favor of immediate appropriations for the proposed development of the waterfront and waterways.

This movement is understood to have the backing of the state board of harbor and land commissioners which has freely expressed its disapproval of the rejection of the \$5,000,000 blanket appropriation bill. In a statement on this subject made public today the board says in part: "Delays may be caused by the holding back of ultra-conservative men in legislative bodies and by the opposition of special interests, but broad-minded men see that it is inevitable. The United States government is committed to it. The federal government has for years been insisting more and more strongly that states and local communities shall

show their interest by supplementing the work of the national government by local expenditures and improvements.

"Massachusetts is one of the richest states in the Union and one of the richest communities in the world. It has spent millions upon millions through various agencies upon parks, parkways, water parks, roadways, for recreation and pleasure. The expenditure of even a part of these millions would have brought adequate water routes and terminals to most of the industrial communities of the state."

Among the legislators from communities located on waterways there is considerable comment because the river and harbor bill was rejected after legislation was given a year ago authorizing the expenditure of \$9,000,000 on the Boston waterfront alone. It is frequently contended that if this sum was allowed for Boston, \$5,000,000 is not an unreasonable amount to appropriate for waterway improvements for the rest of the commonwealth.

The state commission on economy and efficiency has begun an investigation of the \$35,000 shortage on the East Cambridge jail books.

HARVARD GRADUATES TO JOIN IN PROCESSION FROM YARD ACROSS RIVER TO STADIUM

Over 1000 graduates of Harvard march from the college yard this afternoon to the Stadium with the undergraduates and the members of this year's senior class. The graduates have been gathering in Boston since last Saturday, when many arrived to attend the Hollis hall celebration and pageant.

Yesterday brought a still larger number, when all the classes that are planning full week celebrations started their festivities with a picnic. The members of the class of 1888 were guests of Bradley Palmer at Topsfield, while their wives made an automobile trip to Phillips beach, where they were the guests of Mrs. Herbert E. Gale of Haverhill. The class of 1879 met at the Belmont Spring Country Club, where they played golf and enjoyed a day's outing. The class of '92 spent the day at the Middlesex school, Concord, while the members of the class of '96 spent the day at the New England Kennel Club at Braintree.

The classes of '98, '03 and '07 all spent the day down the harbor. The '98 men were at the Hotel Pemberton at Hull. The '03 members were at the Atlantic hotel, while the triennial class, '07, spent its picnic at Mystery island. All of these classes spent the night at their places of outing and returned this morning to Cambridge to take part in the class day exercises.

Today they will gather in the afternoon in the Harvard yard and at 4 o'clock they will march to the Stadium, headed by one of the class day bands. After the Stadium exercises the classes will divide and will not gather again as a graduate body until Thursday afternoon, when they attend the alumni exercises in the quadrangle on the east side of Sever hall.

Reunions in Progress

The class of 1888 will meet Wednesday with their wives at luncheon at the Copley-Plaza, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Spaulding. From luncheon they will take special electric to the Harvard-Yale baseball game at Soldiers field. In the evening the men will gather at the Algonquin Club for their class dinner. William Rand, Jr., of New York city will be toastmaster and S. L. Swarts of St. Louis will be chorister. Informal speeches will be made by members of the class.

On Thursday the class will meet in Holden chapel for a midday spread, while the wives will be the guests at luncheon of Mrs. Ezra R. Thayer of Cambridge at the Colonial Club. At 1:45 o'clock the class will form in front of Massachusetts hall, and led by the class marshal, Charles Francis Adams 2d, they will march with the other alumni to the quadrangle in the rear of Sever hall and there attend the alumni meeting. The wives will attend the meeting as the guests of Chief Marshal Adams. That evening the men will attend a concert given at Symphony hall by the Boston Harvard Club.

On Friday the class will have a special car attached to the Harvard Club special train, which leaves the South station at 11:55 o'clock for the Harvard-Yale boat race at New London. After the boat race the members will return to their homes.

The class which graduated 50 years ago will gather tomorrow evening, when they meet at the Parker house for their dinner. Forty of the original 121 members of the class will be present. There will be no toastmaster and the speeches during the dinner will be entirely informal.

On Thursday the class will gather at 19 Holworthy hall, which has always been the classroom on commencement day. The class members will be hosts to all those who graduated before their class at a luncheon at the Phillips Brooks house. In the afternoon the class will attend the alumni exercises and the next day some of the members will go to the boat race.

Members of '53 to Gather

The class of 1853 will gather in room 28 in Weld hall on commencement day. In the afternoon they will attend the alumni meeting after luncheon at the Phillips Brooks house as guests of the

class of 1863. In the evening they will go to Symphony hall as the guests of the Harvard-Boston club.

The class of 1854 will meet at 9 Matthews hall on commencement day and will have their own spread there instead of attending the spread of the class of 1853. They will follow the regular plan for the afternoon and evening and will disband the next day.

The class of 1855 will meet at Phillips Brooks house and will follow the same program. The class of 1857 will do likewise. The class of 1860 will meet at Holworthy 2 on commencement day morning and will attend the spread of the class of 1853 before going to the alumni meeting. All the classes which have been out for more than 25 years will be admitted to the commencement exercises in Sanders theater in the morning but because of the limited seating space all men who have graduated since 1888 will be asked to remain away from the exercises.

The class of 1865 will meet at the Harvard-Yale game on Wednesday afternoon and that evening they will hold their dinner at the Algonquin Club at 7 o'clock. Holworthy 10 will be reserved for them on Thursday, where they will hold their business meeting and their spread before attending the exercises at the alumni meeting. That evening they will attend the concert at Symphony hall and the next day a few will attend the boat race at New Haven.

The class of 1869 meets today and joins in the procession to the stadium. This evening they will separate to meet tomorrow afternoon at the baseball game on Soldiers field. Tomorrow evening they will hold their banquet at the Algonquin Club at 7:15 o'clock. The next day they will meet at Thayer 5, where they will have their spread followed by a business meeting at 1 o'clock. They will attend the Sanders theater exercises and the alumni exercises.

The class of 1870 will meet in Thayer 45 on commencement day and after a spread and a short business meeting they will attend the various commencement day festivities.

Games in Schedule

The class of 1872 meets today and marches to the stadium. Wednesday they will go to the ball game. Those who do not attend the game will meet at 166 Beacon street, Boston, Edward W. Hutchins, at 4:30 and from there they will go to Green Gables Club, Magnolia, where at 7 o'clock they will have their banquet. They will meet at 12:30 o'clock on Thursday at Thayer 3. They will attend the alumni exercises and that evening go to Symphony hall. The next day a large part of the class will go to the boat race.

The class of 1873 meets this morning at the home of R. A. Dowse in Newton, where they will be his guests at luncheon. From Newton they will go to the stadium this afternoon and this evening they will be at the various spreads and dances at the college. Tomorrow they will lunch at the Union Club as guests of H. L. Foster and from there they will attend the Harvard-Yale baseball game. In the evening they will have their dinner at the University Club at 6:30 o'clock. Thursday they will attend the commencement exercises and the alumni meeting. In the evening they will go to the Symphony concert. Friday they will go to New London to the boat races in a special car.

The classes of 74, 75 and 76 will meet on commencement day, and will attend the various festivities. The class of '74 will have an informal dinner at the Union Club on Wednesday evening. The class of 1878 will dine with the class secretary, Henry Wheeler, at 183 Marlborough street Wednesday evening. Thursday they will meet at Stoughton 4, and from there will attend the meetings at Sanders theater and in the Sever quadrangle.

The classes of 79, '80 and '81 will meet on commencement day. The class of '79 will meet the evening before at an informal dinner at the Copley-Plaza. The Essex Country Club will be the

first meeting place for the class of '83. They will spend Wednesday there instead of attending the ball game. The class dinner is that evening at the Hotel Vendome. The next day they will meet in Stoughton 11 for their spread and business meeting.

The Engineers Club will be the meeting place for the class of 1886. They will hold their dinner there on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Hollis 4 will be open for their spread the next day, and they will attend all the exercises and functions which are being planned for Thursday and Friday.

Week of Activities Planned

The members of '87 have their class dinner at the Somerset at 6:30 Wednesday evening, and they will meet at Hollis 7 on commencement day. The class of 1895 will meet in Hollis 20 on commencement day.

The members of the classes which have been graduated three, six, 10, 15 and 20 years are all spending a week full of activities. These classes will march to the Stadium today and spend the evening at the spreads and festivities about the college. Tomorrow they will meet at Soldiers field in the morning and will hold athletic games and water sports. In the afternoon they will attend the Harvard-Yale baseball game after having lunch in the Weld and the Newell boat-houses. Thursday they will have their spreads in tents in the rear of Hollis and Stoughton halls. They will attend the alumni exercises in a body. The next day they will go to New London on the special trains to see the boat races. In case of a third baseball game, they will go to New York to see the third game the following day.

Memorial hall and the John Harvard delta were the scene of a gay assembly last night when fully 300 members of the graduating class attended the sixteenth annual spread and dance with their guests. Prettily decorated tables and boxes on the lawn were occupied between the dances, the spread being served from 9 o'clock to midnight. Friends of the Harvard seniors from all over the country gathered within the enclosed delta.

Celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the class of '93 that is being carried through to commencement day started in Concord, where Frederick Winsor, master of the Middlesex school, was host.

Baseball between teams captained by Mr. Wiggin and Mr. Upton was followed by golf and tennis tournaments. Dinner and vaudeville followed in the evening. The class goes to Point Shirley today for a shore dinner. Baseball, shooting and a dinner were joined in by members of all three classes of '94, '95 and '96 at the New England Kennel Club at Braintree.

The annual dinner of '08 was held at the Westminster hotel last night, about 90 members being present. Henderson Inches was toastmaster and the speakers included Lloyd Derby of New York, Dwight Brigham, E. T. Witherby, J. E. Searle and John Richardson, Jr.

GOVERNOR FOSS AND STAFF AT WESTON FETE

Distinguished Visitors Mark Last Day's Celebration of Town's Two Hundredth Anniversary

WESTON, Mass.—Historical exercises were the main feature of the last of the three days' celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Weston, with Governor Foss and staff and congressmen from several districts in eastern Massachusetts as guests of honor.

Again the church bells called the people to assemble for the day's program, which opened with a parade. About 20 floats, decorated automobiles, headed by bands, fire guards, and a platoon of police marched from Church street to Village square by a circuitous route, taking in many of the principal streets of the town.

Just before noon a children's entertainment was held in the big tent on the high school grounds, and the school exhibit and historical loan exhibit took place in the high school and the Old Smith tavern.

The first feature of the afternoon program was the band concert followed by the historical exercises, with an address by Samuel C. Bennett and singing by the school children.

Welcome signs have been placed over the streets which lead into the town, and this evening the village square will be lighted with red, white and blue electric lights strung on both sides of the avenue. Two large signs bearing the dates 1713 and 1913 will illumine the center of the town. A dance and reception will close the program.

CHILDREN'S AID NEEDS \$8000 MORE

Funds are being raised by the Boston Children's Aid Society to provide for private homes for children taken from Boston's tenement sections. The society needs \$8000 more to carry on the work. Last summer 438 children were helped. This cost \$17,711, an increase of 23 per cent over the previous year. The society arranges for keeping the children in private homes in preference to children's homes.

Headquarters of the society are at 43 Hawkins street, and the officers are: President, Horatio A. Lamb, vice-president, Henry G. Pickering; treasurer, I. Tucker Burr and clerk, Robert B. Stone.

STRIKE FUND AID TO BE SOUGHT

Labor unions in various parts of the state are to be called upon by representatives of the 1500 strikers at the two Foss plants in Hyde Park to contribute toward the strike benefit fund that has just been established. The payment of strike benefits began Monday, the married men receiving \$8 and the single men \$5.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SMART GOWN OF CREPE DE CHINE

Just the thing for the woman who travels

CREPE DE CHINE is the unquestioned favorite of the season and this gown shows it in plain combined with flowered. It is exceedingly handsome, yet made in a simple way that renders it available for many occasions. Women who take motor trips or travel need gowns that can be slipped on for evening or for dinner, and this one is so light in weight and easy to pack that it can be carried in the least possible space.

It is pretty for any daytime occasion after the earliest morning hours.

While the model seems ideal for the two kinds of crepe, it can be copied in a variety of materials. It would be beautiful made of plain pongee with the trimming portions of the material embroidered in little flowers. It would be beautiful in chamoisee satin in a quiet tone with the trimming/ portions of one of the new silks in stained glass effects. It would be charming in cotton pongee with the same material in broad effect, in two tones of colored linen or in white and colored pongee or in white voile with flowered.

The over blouse is just a simple one worn over a guimpe that is faced to give a bosom effect. If needed, a little chemisette with a yoke and stock collar can be added and the sleeves can be made long.

The skirt is cut in four pieces, the front making a panel.

For the medium size, the over blouse will require two yards of material 27, 1 3/4 yards 36 or 1 yard 44 inches wide; the guimpe 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide with 1 3/4 yards 27, 1 3/4 yards 36 or 1 3/4 yards 44 inches wide for the sleeves and bosom; the skirt 4 yards 27, 3 3/4 yards 36, 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 1/4 yards 10 inches wide for the panel.

The pattern of the blouse (7821) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7815) from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



If oilcloth is occasionally rubbed with a mixture of beeswax and turpentine it will last longer.—Minneapolis Journal.

WORTH KNOWING

A cloth wet with turpentine will remove obstinate stains from hardwood floors.

With radishes aplenty and at low price in the markets, serve them as a main dinner vegetable. Boil them till tender in salted water, then drain and reheat in a cream sauce. They are more delicate than turnip and make a very attractive looking dish.

Cream cheese, mixed with a boiled salad dressing and minced chives, makes a most delicious salad if rolled into balls and served on lettuce or cress with French dressing.

In making French dressing, put the seasoning in the bowl, then add as much oil as you wish, having it very cold. Beat these ingredients hard with an egg beater; then gradually add, still beating, a third as much vinegar as there was oil. You will have a smooth, very thick French dressing that is delicious.

Twice-baked potatoes are tasty if a little cheese is added to the potato as it is being mashed and beaten up with an egg. Then the mixture is returned to the skins and browned in the oven.—Newark News.

WHEN GUESTS STOP TO LUNCH

Emergency shelf and chafing dish help young bride

THE young bride will find that friends and the new relatives-in-law have a way of dropping in to lunch or coming unexpectedly to spend the day.

Forewarned is forearmed, so if she wishes to shine as a star in the firmament of housekeepers and likewise save herself and guests some embarrassment, she will be prepared.

This does not mean that it is necessary to keep the refrigerator full of food for the unexpected one, but it does mean that she keep an emergency shelf, and tacked to it a few simple menus made up from the contents of the shelf.

Canned soup, corn and peas, chopped beef, lobster, shrimp or chicken, crackers and cocoa, in fact, the contents will really depend upon the circumstances of the household.

For a simple home luncheon, a soup, a salad with thin slices of bread, or a plate of muffins and a simple dessert are all that is necessary.

Canned soup may be made delicious by adding a tablespoonful of butter, a cup of hot water and thickening with a tablespoonful of flour, dissolved in cold water.

Condensed milk may be used for salad dressing, muffins or custard in case the fresh product is not at hand.

The luncheon table daintily and correctly set is a feature in the success of the meal, while the chafing-dish used at the table to prepare or to heat a dish is pleasing.

For a rather substantial dish, taking the place of meat, try shrimps and peas. Drain the liquor from a can of shrimps, rinse in cold water and mix with the contents of a can of peas, which have been drained. Cook in the chafing dish, adding a teaspoonful of butter, salt and a cup of milk. When thoroughly heated, add a teaspoonful of flour dissolved in water.

Creamed chicken—Creamed chicken may be used with good results if the home-cooked product is not to be had. Cook together one cup of milk, one tablespoonful of flour and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Stir until smooth and add chicken, cut in small dice. Let simmer about 15 minutes. Serve on rounds of toast.

Lamb or chicken croquettes with peas—Chop the meat very fine, removing all pieces of skin or gristle. Mix with enough cream sauce to moisten and hold together. (This sauce is made by cooking together flour, milk and butter until thick.) Mold the croquettes into forms, dip in beaten egg, then cracker dust or bread crumbs and fry in hot fat. A wire frying-basket is best to use, but they may be dropped right into the fat, turning them and draining them on unglazed paper when done. This absorbs the grease. Serve with peas either in a ring around the croquettes or in cups made from green peppers.

Chipped beef—Prepared by parboiling it, draining, and adding a cup of milk and a well beaten egg. Thicken with flour and milk, add a sprinkle of cayenne and serve on toast.

Creamed eggs—Boil the eggs hard, remove shell and cut in slices. Cover with white sauce made of one cup of milk, egg, butter and flour cooked until thick. Add minced parsley. Garnish with parsley.

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FIXING A WALL FOR NEW PAPER

BEFORE putting the wallpaper on the walls, see that all cracks in the plastering are filled, if they are large, and if mere streaks, paste slips from the margins of newspaper over them; the newspaper will stick, but writing paper sometimes does not. If there are holes in the plastering, if not too very large, and the plaster of paris is not handy, lay several sheets of newspaper in the break, smoothly, to just fit in, then paste old white muslin over it, and the paper will stick, says the Commoner. If the plasterer is at hand, it is best to have the holes patched, let dry, and then paper over them. Unless these holes, breaks and cracks are filled, they will result in damage to the paper.

For filling small cracks and nail-holes, use plaster of paris wet up with vinegar, as it will not "set" so quickly as where water is used, and can be smoothed over better. If the plastering is loose in spots, and in danger of falling off, it is a good plan to have all the loose parts pulled off, and the place newly plastered.

TRIED RECIPES

SPANISH SPAGHETTI
PUT into frying pan a slice of bacon and two or three tablespoons oil or lard, and when quite hot add three cups raw imported spaghetti (broken into two inch lengths). Fry slowly, stirring often, as smaller pieces sift to bottom and burn readily. When spaghetti is all a rich brown and crisp pour into pan a little boiling water, one can tomatoes, one large onion (cut small and fried), two teaspoons salt, pinch of soda, one teaspoon sugar, two or three small red peppers to taste and simmer all together slowly 40 or 50 minutes. Keep covered and add boiling water occasionally so that the mixture may not become too dry. When done, it should be "juicy." Mushrooms added just before removing from fire add to flavor. Sprinkle grated cheese on top and set in oven just before serving.

POTATO TURNOVERS
Mash dry, mealy potatoes, and while warm add a piece of butter and mix in two or three beaten eggs, according to the quantity of potatoes. Dredge board with flour, spread the potatoes on it a half inch thick and when cool cut in squares or round cakes five inches across. Put on each one large tablespoonful of any left over meat or poultry (minced fine). Turn over one half of the cake to cover. Coat over with egg and bread crumbs and bake a delicate brown in a moderate oven. Apples may be used instead of meat.

TO POT HERRINGS
Take from one to two dozen herrings, according to the number you propose potting, and choose them as large, fine and fresh as you can. Take two ounces of salt, one ounce saltpeter, two ounces allspice and reduce to an impalpable powder. Rub powder well into the herrings and let them remain with the spice upon them eight hours to drain. Wipe off the spice, lay them in a buttered pan, season with one ounce each of nutmeg, mace, white pepper and salt and one clove. Lay in two or three bay leaves, cover with butter and bake gently three hours. When cool drain off liquor, pack fish in pots, cover to the depth of half an inch with clarified butter, melted just to run, but not hot. They will be ready for eating in two days.

CANDIED PEACHES
Take 25 large peaches, put in water for a little while and remove the down by rubbing with a cloth. Stone and put in a kettle with two pounds granulated sugar, alternating a layer of peaches and a layer of sugar. Add half a pint water and place on a moderate fire. When syrup forms thick take off the fire and put peaches and syrup in a dish. Flatten the peaches with a wooden spoon and turn from time to time in a place where the sun will shine on them. When nearly dry roll in colored sugar. They will keep a long time.

MARSHMALLOW BISQUE
One level tablespoon gelatin, one fourth cup cold water, half a cup boiling water and one cup granulated sugar. Soak gelatin in cold water, dissolve in boiling water and add sugar. When mixture is cold add the following in order named: One pint cream whipped stiff, six stale macaroons rolled, one dozen marshmallows and two tablespoons candied cherries chopped and vanilla to suit taste.—San Francisco Call.

FOR WINTER USE

A good way to preserve ripe, whole tomatoes for winter use is to fill a large stone jar with water and perfectly sound, whole tomatoes, adding a few cloves and a sprinkling of sugar between each layer, says the Los Angeles Express. Cover well with a mixture of equal parts vinegar and water, then place a piece of thick flannel over the jar, letting it fall well down into the vinegar-water mixture, then tie down with a cover of brown paper. These will keep all winter and are not harmed even if the flannel collects mould.

PLACING OF SWITCHES IN HOME

Important that they be convenient

ANY one who has slept in a strange room, arisen in the dark, and groped around in an endeavor to find the electric light switch—which often is located on the opposite side of the room from the bed—will appreciate the necessity of proper placing of switches for controlling the electric lights in a home. This mode of lighting is becoming more and more popular; so that rooms have receptacles for chafing dishes, portable lamps and other conveniences built in the walls. The chambers and bathroom are constructed with baseboard repositories to attach a plug for the electric fan, heating pad and curling iron. Many unique contrivances are introduced into the modern home, yet all may be nuisances unless the switches be correctly placed, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Beginning with the porch light, it is generally wise to have the switch either in the vestibule or on the wall of the hall at the right of the front door. This permits the light to be turned off and on quickly if the porch light is not allowed to burn all the evening. The hall or reception room light should also be controlled by a switch on the side wall, but preferably removed from the switch belonging to the vestibule light, for if the two switches are together there is danger of using the wrong one. Another

switch for the downstairs hall or reception room should be at the head of the stairs. It admits of entering a lighted hall on descending the stairs.

Most living-rooms connect with the hall and with the dining room. For this reason two switches are desirable—one on the wall near the door to the hall and the other on the wall near the door entering into the dining room. This allows of instant illumination of the room on entering from either direction. In this room it is preferable to have central fixtures with one or more side lights to read under. Dining room lighting is provided by a central fixture holding several lights. So many artistic and beautiful electric fixtures now come into use over the dining room table that the light is an ornamental feature of the room. The switch for this room, should be on the wall at the right of the kitchen door or that leading to the butler's pantry. This is convenient for the servants, and as a rule one switch suffices for this room.

RUST PREVENTED

After tins have been washed and dried always place them near the fire for a few minutes before putting them away, as this prevents them from rusting.

BOOK THAT URGES EFFICIENCY

Motion study in the household tasks

THE efficiency which makes for more time for leisure is what Mrs. Christine Frederick advocates in a book, "The New Housekeeping" (Doubleday, Page & Co.). The following are a few quotations which may prove helpful:

"I had two babies and was struggling with young and inexperienced help. If efficiency accomplished such marvelous results for the shop and factory, would it not accomplish as much for my home if I studied its principles carefully and practised them intelligently? I determined then to give this gospel of efficiency a fair trial.

"In housekeeping, just as in other industries, 'motion study' means close analysis of work, whether it is peeling potatoes, making bread or dusting a room. By this careful observation of how I do my work I find what motions are efficient motions and what motions are unnecessary and inefficient.

"Isn't this card-filing really very busy?" asked a friend of mine, one day. "Doesn't it take too long to write everything down in such detail?"

"I asked her this: 'Does it take as long to write on a card that David's red woolen cap, sweater and mittens are in the package at the bottom-right of the cedar chest, as it does to pull out all the other bundles first and have to pin them back, or else forget that you put them in the chest at all, and have to look in one trunk, three closets and a window seat before you remember that they were in the chest, after all?'

"Now, my filing system, or any other systematic and accurate method of keeping home records, saves motion, time and money.

"1. The worker does not have all the useful tools or utensils at hand before her when she begins work. Therefore:

"2. She wastes time and effort walking to, hunting for or fetching ingredients, tools or materials she neglected to have at hand when she began the task.

"3. She stops in the middle of one task to do something else quite unrelated.

"4. She lowers the efficiency of good work by losing time putting tools or work away, generally due to poor arrangement of kitchen, pantry and closets.

"5. She uses a poor tool or a wrong one, or works at a table, sink, ironing board or mending board of the wrong height from the floor.

"6. She loses time because she does not keep sufficient supplies on hand, and because she does not keep her tools and utensils in good condition.

"Any worker who desires to eliminate waste motion, standardize her tasks and

increase her efficiency 50 per cent can ask herself these questions:

"1. Is my table, stool, board or working surface at the right height?

"2. Are my utensils and materials needed for this task all before me when I begin?

"3. Do I have to stoop unnecessarily? Do I take useless steps?

"4. Are my utensils arranged with proper regard to each other and to other tasks?

"5. Do I waste motion and energy holding a bowl or utensil in place when it should be screwed to the table?

"6. Is my position comfortable?

"7. Are the tools and utensils grouped properly before me for this particular task?

"8. Am I using the best and right tool for the purpose?

"9. Is the tool properly adjusted and in good condition before I begin work?

"10. Am I making any awkward motions or ones I could omit?"

SEWING HINTS

When the drawn work in linen doilies or any other fancy work is worn out and the centers still remain good, stitch a row of insertion over the drawn work.

A small steel crochet needle kept in your machine drawer will be found invaluable when pulling bastings, ripping, catching the under thread and other details incidental to sewing.

For the latest knotwork designs a braid, imported especially from Germany, is employed. This comes in skeins. It has the advantage of making a more compact little bud than is obtainable with the ordinary cottons.—Philadelphia Times.

EGGS MOLLET

Do you know what eggs mollet are?

A cross between hard-boiled and soft-boiled eggs. Plunge the eggs into boiling water, then put on the back of the stove for ten minutes, but do not boil. This makes the eggs soft and waxy, says the New York Times. Put in cold water and when thoroughly chilled remove the shells, carefully keeping the eggs whole. When ready to use, heat in a meat stock and serve on rounds of buttered toast, with a cream sauce poured over. Or it can go on a bed of spinach, chopped fine and highly seasoned. Only a fresh egg can be cooked in this way.

DESSERTS IN THE WARM SEASON

How to make good cooling dishes

MODERN PRISCILLA gives these directions for making palatable frozen desserts for summertime.

Prune Ice Cream—Pick over one cup prunes, put in stewpan, pour over one and one half cups cold water, cover, and let stand over night or for several hours. Cook in same water until soft, remove stones, and force fruit through a puree strainer. To pulp thus obtained add one cup sugar, four tablespoons lemon juice, one eighth teaspoon salt, and one and one fourth cups heavy cream, beaten until stiff. Freeze, using three parts finely crushed ice to one part rock salt.

Strawberry Ice Cream—Wash, pick over, hull and mash one quart strawberries. Sprinkle with one cup sugar, cover, and let stand several hours; then squeeze through a double thickness of cheesecloth. Mix one and one half cups heavy cream, one and one half cups milk, one eighth teaspoon salt, and the whites of four eggs, beaten until stiff. Freeze to a mush, using three parts finely crushed ice to one part rock salt; then add prepared fruit juice and continue the freezing. If the fruit is acid, more sugar may be necessary.

Standish Pudding—Pick over one quart strawberries, sprinkle with one cup fine granulated sugar, cover and let stand two hours. Mash, squeeze through a double thickness of cheesecloth, and add one cup cold water and lemon juice to taste. Turn mixture into a quart-brick mold. Beat one part heavy cream until stiff and add one half cup powdered sugar, one half tablespoon vanilla, and two thirds cup rolled macaroons (which have first been dried in the oven).

Pour cream mixture over fruit mixture to overflow mold. Cover with buttered

paper (buttered side up), adjust cover, pack in fine crushed ice and rock salt (using equal parts), and let stand three hours.

Vanilla Ice Cream—Mix one tablespoon flour, one cup sugar, one eighth teaspoon salt and one egg slightly beaten and pour on gradually two cups scalded milk; cook in double boiler 20 minutes, stirring constantly until mixture thickens and afterward occasionally. Cool and add one quart thin cream and two tablespoons vanilla. Strain and freeze, using three parts finely crushed ice to one part rock salt.

Coupe Suzanne—Remove apricots from can and cut in small pieces. Turn syrup into a saucepan, add one half cup sugar, bring to the boiling point and let boil three minutes. Then add apricots and continue the boiling until syrup is thick and apricots are very soft. Half fill coupe or frappe glasses with vanilla ice cream, put one tablespoon prepared apricot in each, cover with ice cream and garnish top of each with red Bar-le-Duc strawberries.

Orange Cream Sherbet—Dissolve one and one half cups sugar in two cups boiling water and add grated rind two oranges, one cup lemon juice and one and one half cups orange juice. Strain, turn into a freezer and freeze to a mush, using three parts finely crushed ice to one part rock salt. Beat one pint heavy cream until stiff and add one half cup sugar and a few grains salt. Separate the yolks from the whites of two eggs. Beat the yolks until thick and lemon-colored and the whites until stiff and dry; and add to cream. Turn into the frozen mixture and continue the freezing. Serve in coupe glasses and garnish with candied orange peel.

BATHING SUITS GAY THIS YEAR

They too have taken on oriental colors

WITH the arrival of the summer days, one begins to think of the seashore and the water and that leads naturally to the important costume—the bathing suit. According to many of those shown in the stores, one would think that the summer girl was going to dress for a promenade on the sands rather than for the real pleasure of splashing and floating and swimming. For the bathing suits are more elaborate than usual this season.

Satin, taffeta, mohair and serge are all used for making these suits as they have been for several seasons, but the unusual feature this year is the colors in vogue. The dark blues and blacks are not relieved with white alone, as in previous years, but now a frivolous touch of color is given to the bathing suit, and when the Balkan blouse, the oriental colors and the silk handkerchief, tied turbanwise, with its two knotted ends, and the bright colored sash are worn, one looks decidedly oriental.

Many of the caps are elaborate and look very attractive in the showcase or on the fair head of the wearer as she strolls along the sand, but the question arises, How would one appear after its owner had worn it a few times when diving? They are frequently made of

the same bright silk or satin with which the suit is trimmed, and are said by the buyers of this line of goods to shed the water and to look well, particularly those made of satin.

If one does not care for so much of the bright colors as are shown in the bands, sashes, collars, cuffs and bathing caps made to match of the Bulgarian, cubist and futurist silks, pippings of these colors may be used and give a dash of smartness to what might otherwise be a dull costume.

The lines of the suits are straight without much fulness, and they are made with sleeves to the elbow or with no sleeves at all, and with either square or round neck.

SPOON CASE

A good spoon case is made of a double piece of tannin flannel, the width for the spoon to be kept in it and stitched at the bottom and in strips about two inches apart, says the Los Angeles Express. Place the spoons in the strips, roll up and tie with tape. This will keep the spoons from becoming scratched. Cases for knives and forks may be made the same way.

Oratory Opens Exercises

Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary of Navy Daniels and U. S. Treasurer Burke Speakers at Bunker Hill Celebration

THOUSANDS ATTEND

Colonel Roosevelt was busy during his seven hours' stay in Boston. He addressed the Hayes Square Outing Club, talked with Senator Lodge, conferred with Progressive leaders, met the members of the Boston Press Club informally, and was the principal speaker at an open-air meeting before the Bunker Hill monument.

The Hayes Club gathering was in the form of a dinner in Charlestown high school last evening. Colonel Roosevelt turned from the discussion of general politics to the home situation.

"No matter what governmental devices we get," he said, "unless we have the right type of citizenship we will not avail to get our good government. I ask for real power to be put in the hands of the people, not because that will make them govern themselves well, but because it will give them the chance to govern themselves well, and in the long run, I believe, the American people will govern themselves better than any boss, however beneficent."

"I will go to the limit with you in checking arrogance and greed, wherever they are shown, and I will go to the limit with you in securing justice and a fair deal for every man—in securing, at least, a measurable equality of opportunity, so that each man shall have a chance of showing the stuff there is in him."

"But this is a country in which, because of the fact that the people rule, the people set themselves with faces like flint against anarchy, just as they do against corruption in high places and in business life. The flag I see here in this hall is the flag of my country and yours, and there is no room in this country for the red flag or anarchy. From the beginning this nation has been a crucible into which the races of Europe have been poured and in which a new type is being evolved."

"We welcome men here from every country, if they come here prepared in good faith to assume the duties of American citizenship and conduct themselves as Americans. But if any man, native born or foreign born, thinks that that flag is not good enough for him, let him go somewhere else. He is out of place in this community. This is democracy."

In opening his address, Colonel Roosevelt endorsed Congressman Murray's ap-

proval of a peace policy combined with a big navy.

Judge Charles S. Sullivan was toastmaster of the meeting. There were 200 present. The first speaker was Josephus H. Daniels, secretary of the navy, who pointed to two great Presidents of the United States—Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson. He proceeded to indorse what he called the better methods now being attempted of securing international peace.

"I believe that this administration is going to be able to induce most of the nations of the world to accept Secretary Bryan's plan. The people in this country who want peace, and want to see this great republic prosper and its taxes reduced, do not want jingoism."

Judge Michael J. Murray replied to the toast of "The Day We Celebrate." He said that the man who marched through our streets with the red flag of anarchy over him had come to live in the wrong country. He urged the rededication of the people to one law, one flag and one nation.

William Upton Sisson urged a policy which would enable the country to deal with all international questions without war.

Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh brought the greetings of the commonwealth. He pointed to the development of humanitarianism as a hopeful sign.

Mayor Fitzgerald, who was introduced by the toastmaster as "the greatest man in the world," praised Colonel Roosevelt as a man who had been courageous enough to fight for his convictions.

Congressman William F. Murray said he believed in international arbitration and was also in favor of an adequate American navy.

Col. Roosevelt, escorted by 400 members of the Hayes Square Outing Club, proceeded to a band stand at Laurel street and Monument square.

Directly facing Bunker Hill monument, the colonel at midnight began a patriotic speech that lasted ten minutes. In many respects he repeated parts of his speech in the hall.

Fully 5000 people, it was estimated, listened to his speech, which was prefaced by remarks by Judge Charles S. Sullivan.

Colonel Roosevelt met the Boston news writers at the Boston Press Club last night. He gave a brief talk, mentioning the trial at Marquette, Mich., and saying many things about newspaper reporters.

He revealed one of the secrets of his success in dealing with reporters. "Whenever I suspected that a newspaper man was on the verge of discovering something that I did not want to become public I invited him in and told him the whole thing and then he was in honor bound to keep it secret," said the colonel.

Colonel Roosevelt arrived at the club shortly before 9 o'clock with Robert L. Norton, E. R. Prescott and E. V. Talbot, who acted as a committee of escort to

bring the colonel from Dr. W. S. Bigelow's home on Beacon street, where he dined as Dr. Bigelow's guest.

Upon his arrival Colonel Roosevelt took a place beside President Edward J. Dunn and John S. Conley, who was chairman of the entertainment committee, and members of the club formed in a line and were individually introduced. As the colonel shook hands, he recognized many friends and chatted and laughed heartily with every one. The reception committee consisted of President Dunn, Mr. Conley, Former Dist. Atty. Arthur D. Hill, R. L. Norton, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Talbot and Charles H. Finley.

An entertainment was provided later by the Ted Snyder trio.

Colonel Roosevelt was later the guest of Judge Sullivan. In the party who received Colonel Roosevelt at the Sullivan home were Mrs. William S. McNary, Mrs. Daniel V. McIsaac, Mrs. Foster Naus, Mrs. James Scott Fox, Mrs. James H. White, Mrs. John H. Kiggen, Mrs. David F. Long, Mrs. D. F. Callahan, Mrs. M. L. Tierney, Mrs. P. F. Batts, Miss Helen P. O'Brien, Miss Margaret Walsh, Miss Margaret Dennin, Miss Catherine Tierney.

Just as Colonel Roosevelt was leaving the Bigelow house Senator Lodge, with his son, entered. The pair exchanged greetings. The former President made his excuses to the Massachusetts senator, saying he had an engagement at the Press Club, but requested him to wait, with the remark: "I'm going now for a short time, but I'm coming back and discuss Progressive politics with you."

After his long journey, Colonel Roosevelt arrived at the Back Bay station about 10 minutes before 6, where he was met by a delegation from the Hayes Square Outing Club, and from the committee in charge of the Charlestown celebration. In the party were Judge Charles S. Sullivan, President John H. Perkins of the Hayes Square Club, Councilman McDonald, John B. Fitzpatrick, Jr., Francis Meagher, Michael J. Tierney, Bernard S. MacKinnon, Senator James A. Hutton and Representative Peter B. Tague. Daniel McDonald, another member, met the guest at Providence.

One of the first to shake Colonel Roosevelt's hand was former Governor Bass of New Hampshire, a Progressive leader. Former Governor Bass was accompanied by Arthur D. Hill, former district attorney.

When the train pulled in men and women came from all parts of the big station, and when Mr. Roosevelt got out a crowd numbering more than 100 clustered about the car, all eager to shake him by the hand. He was cheered loudly as he made his way through the throng.

He was driven to the residence of Dr. Bigelow, 56 Beacon street. Colonel Roosevelt left the city early this morning for New York.

Peace Topic of Mr. Burke

Universal peace was the topic of United States Treasurer John Burke in connection with the Bunker Hill day celebration of the Catholic Literary Union of Charlestown Monday night. Mr. Burke was eulogistic of the men who fought for liberty in the battle of Bunker Hill and in subsequent battles, but he pointed out that the great leaders in battle had been the strongest advocates of peace as the happiest condition under which men can live. Frequent applause that occasionally broke into cheering greeted the remarks of the speaker. Mr. Burke was prevailed upon at the last minute to take the place of Secretary of State Bryan, whom a cabinet meeting prevented from being present.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels spoke briefly on representative government, maintaining that it is no longer possible to have an invisible government; that the spirit of unrest is not the spirit of anarchy and war, but an omen that the people are getting nearer the government and the government is getting nearer the people.

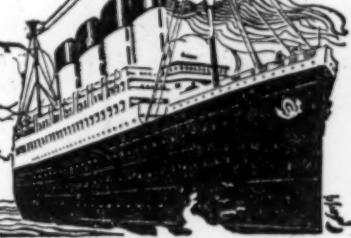
The Rev. Philo W. Sprague of the Episcopal church of Charlestown said that the colonists who viewed the battle of Bunker Hill from the housetops and from the trees were a disgrace to the country. "But you will find this type of man in every great conflict," he said. "However, I am proud to say that there is no room for him in the Democratic party." Other speakers were: Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh, who spoke for "The Commonwealth"; Mayor Fitzgerald for the toast, "The City of Boston"; Congressman William F. Murray on "The Day We Celebrate"; Thomas P. Riley, who dwelt upon universal peace and the brotherhood of man; and the Rev. John S. Keating. John F. O'Brien was toastmaster.

Masons Place Wreath
In connection with the Bunker Hill day celebration, Harry E. Saxton, master of King Solomon's Masonic lodge, Somerville, presided at the ceremony of placing a wreath on the model monument inside the rotunda of the Bunker Hill shaft itself Monday night. This custom has prevailed for years in that lodge on the night of June 16 as a memorial to the men of 1775. It was the second time since he has held the office of master that Mr. Saxton has presided at this exercise.

A number of members of the organization gathered last night to witness the ceremony. Included among them were Past Master William H. Crowell, John B. Whitney, Robert W. Oliver and Treasurer Frank H. White of the lodge.

The service began in the reception room at 6:15 p. m. The Rev. E. E. Marsh offered prayer and Worshipful Master Saxton spoke of the custom which has become a part of the history of the lodge. An address was delivered

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Adriatic ... June 19, noon/Cadix ... July 3
Celtic ... June 26, noon/Baltic ... July 10

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WEST VIRGINIA OPERATORS BLAME THE COAL MINERS

Their Witnesses Tell Senatorial Investigating Committee That Disturbances in Paint and Cabin Creek Are Caused by Former Employees—Strike Is Threatened

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Denial that the operators were responsible for the disturbances in the Paint and Cabin Creek coal regions was made today by many witnesses called on behalf of the owners of the rich coal fields to testify before the Senate strike investigating committee.

The witnesses placed the blame on the miners. They insisted that guards had not been brought into the district until property had been destroyed by the strikers and workers attacked. The committee is doing everything in its power to complete its inquiry before another general strike is called, not only in the Paint and Cabin Creek districts, but also in the mines along New river. A district convention has been called for the "New river field" for Wednesday. Sixteen union organizers are in Cabin and Paint Creeks, trying to keep the miners at work until the Senate committee leaves.

The miners say that 200 of their number were discharged Sunday for participating in union meetings, and that if Governor Hatfield does not interfere to have these men and the men on the original blacklist taken back under the

agreement he negotiated there is nothing left for them but to renew the struggle.

Thomas L. Feltz, vice-president of the Baldwin-Feltz detective agency, which supplied the mine guards for the Paint and Cabin Creek operators in the strike, was the principal witness on Monday. He told the committee that when the trouble on Paint Creek and Cabin Creek was at its height his concern had about 110 armed men on Cabin Creek and about 35 men on Paint Creek.

"One of the objects of your organization," asked Mr. Stedman, "when it is employed, is to prevent the organization of branches of the United Mine Workers?"

"Yes, that is one of the objects," said Mr. Feltz. Senator Kenyon learned that men were employed to join the unions to find out what was going on, in order to prevent union organization.

John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, voluntarily appeared in the federal court here on Monday and gave bonds of \$1000 for his appearance on Nov. 18 on an indictment charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

quietest "night before" on Lord. Only 20 arrests were made. Conspicuous among the employees out-ings of the day is that of the Peerless Motor Car Company at the Point of Pines. A program of athletic games has been arranged.

German citizens of Dedham and the vicinity gather at Baker and Center streets West Roxbury, and lay the cornerstone of the proposed \$40,000 home for Germans, the ground for which was broken recently.

The Sons of Veterans Club of Massachusetts celebrate the holiday by a big outing and field day at Pinehurst park, Billerica. The program provides a varied list of attractions and the members come from all parts of the state for the event.

SALEM MAN GETS MORE MEDALS

SALEM, Mass.—John P. Riley, who received a special medal from the government because of his activity as one of the boat's crew which cut the Spanish cable under fire at Cienfuegos, Cuba, May 2, 1898, has received two additional medals, one a Sampson medal and the other a Spanish campaign medal issued by the United States naval department.

J. B. SEWALL PASSES AWAY
Jotham Bradbury Sewall, former prominent educator, passed away at his home in Brandon hall last night.

He was a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College, the Corporation of M. I. T. and of the American Historical Association. He was the author of several religious works and the editor of Lucian's "Timon."

SCHOOL GRADING TO BE CHANGED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The school board has arranged to place the nine grammar schools of the town on the eight-grade system, beginning in September. It has also been decided to take Latin and algebra out of the graded school curriculum and not have it taken up until the first year in high school.

AUTOS BARRED AT REVERE

Revere boulevard is closed to automobiles today, in accordance with the announcement made last night by the Metropolitan park police. It had also been decided by the Revere selectmen to close Ocean avenue to automobile traffic.

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CLERK MUST PAY \$40,000
WASHINGTON—The supreme court
Monday declined to review the decision
of the district courts holding that Laura
Cramer, a state department clerk, must
repay the estate of Fenton J. Hurl of
Greenwich, Conn., \$40,000 obtained by
alleged improper influences.

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TUCSON ENVIRONS SYSTEMATICALLY BEAUTIFIED STEEL'S FEDERAL AID SAID TO HAVE COST \$200,000

Commission Includes Each Lawn in Arizona City Park System and Uses Native Trees to Advantage in Decorative Plan

ATTRACTIVENESS AIM

TUCSON, Ariz.—Many who have traveled through the Southwest and made a study of the origin and history of the towns which have grown from Indian villages into splendid, modern American cities of today, gather that the Indian had, with less commendable traits, at least one trait of wisdom—he knew where to make his habitat. And to his knowledge these cities owe not only their origin but much of their growth and wealth.

The Indian sought not only the water-course, and hunting ground or valley land which would produce his food; he sought the beautiful in the streams and forests in the mountains, whither his love of the hunt and the free life led him. And following his lead, settlers have found one of the richest and most productive regions in the world, as well as one of its beauty spots.

One of the favorite and coveted camping grounds of the Southwest is the present site of the city of Tucson, Ariz., considered by famous artists and historians to be one of the best chosen of western cities. On all sides are mountain chains whose rugged peaks rise to an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet, so that its setting is rivalled by very few cities in the world. Beginning at a point in the desert 16 miles due north of the city, the Santa Catalina range runs east to the Rincons, which in turn are joined with the Santa Rita mountains some 40 miles to the south. The mountain wall is here broken by the valley of the Santa Cruz river, which follows the foothills of the Tucson mountains to and beyond the city. This Tucson range, lying west of the city, is conceded to be the most picturesque in Arizona, and all eyes turn to it in the late summer and fall to view the gorgeous sunsets for which the region is famous.

Given such surroundings, the city has been alive to its opportunities to improve and make the best of them. For the autoist a 30-mile speedway has been constructed and, branching from it, other roads have been built to many points of interest. One of these roads leads to Sabino canyon, 16 miles from Tucson in the Santa Catalina range—a picnic and camping grounds and a future dam and power site for the city. From that point a trail has been recently constructed to Mt. Lemmon in the same range. The great pine forests of this mountain afford a cool spot during the summer months for hundreds of Tucsonians.

Another good road to the south leads

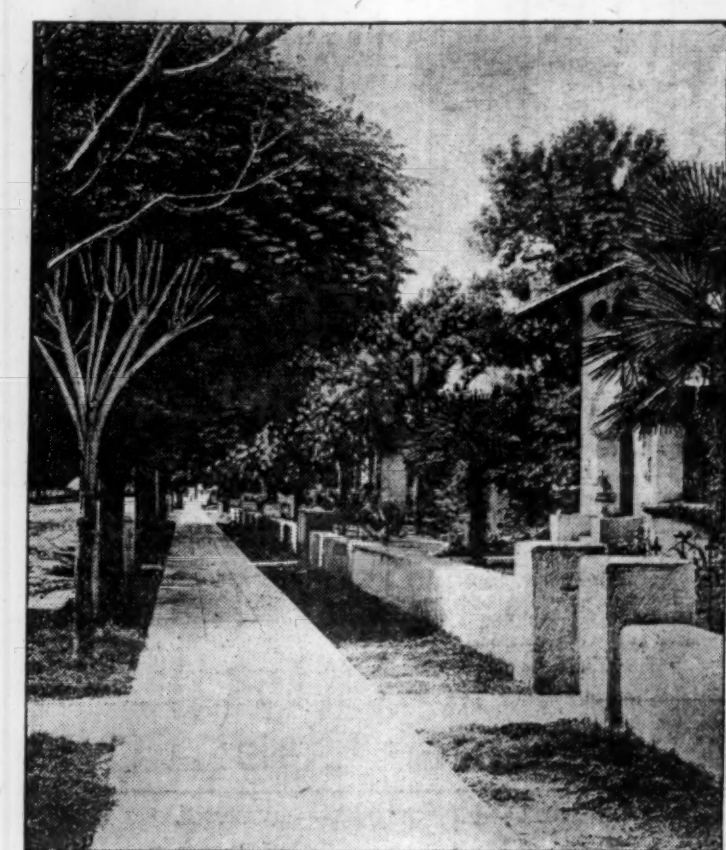
to the San Xavier mission, nine miles from the city. San Xavier, founded about the year 1087, is one of the oldest of the missions in the Southwest. Though abandoned for 70 years in the early part of the nineteenth century, it is in a splendid state of preservation.

On the foothills of the Tucson range, northwest of the city, are the Painted Rocks—carved and painted by the Indians centuries ago. To this point, and to the ramparts of old Ft. Lowell, a pivotal point in the Indian wars, and to numerous other places of scenic and historic interest the city and county have built and maintained good roads and placed sign posts at frequent intervals to guide the stranger.

Within the city great progress has been made in recent years in beautifying the public parks and large private grounds. In this work Arizona's native trees and plants, which are in greater variety than in any of the states in the middle West, have been drawn upon in great number and the result has been extremely gratifying. Through the judicious use of pepper and umbrella trees, palms, native cacti and various flowers the parks and grounds of the University of Arizona have been made one of the beauty spots of the Southwest. No less beautiful, and giving a very pleasing first impression to the traveler, the grounds and gardens about the Southern Pacific and El Paso & Southwestern depots also have played an important part in the scheme of beautifying the city. The grounds about the former cover the equivalent of three city blocks and are kept green and well groomed throughout the year, while the gardens about the E. P. & S. W. are now being laid out and planted. The two depots themselves are of artistic and attractive designs.

From either of these stations, and through the main business section of the city, it is planned to pave the streets with bituminous as soon as larger water service pipes are laid. A bond issue of \$130,000 will be submitted to

TUCSON, ARIZ., STREET IN MID-WINTER



Walks, yard enclosures and solid housefronts harmonize with tree-shaded way

the citizens in a few weeks for an improved water distributing system and it is expected that it will pass and that Tucson will have its paving completed before the end of the present year.

While no portion of the city is con-

gested or so solidly built up as to necessitate the establishing of city parks, yet the city has made provision for them in each residence section, 21 acres having been given over for this purpose. Two of these parks are in the center of the city, one opposite the

city hall and court house, and the other facing the Carnegie public library. The grounds of the library occupy an entire block, as does the park, and both are kept in fine condition.

Not content with merely having a park in this section, residents, aided by the city council, have raised a fund of \$3500 and built a shell bandstand in the park. Upon its completion concerts will be given semi-weekly during the summer and fall by local and visiting bands and orchestras.

Tucson has done well in beautifying its environs. The elevation of the city above the sea is 2360 feet. Each winter the city is crowded to overflowing with tourists and as it is from these that the future citizen is secured, the city aims to make itself as attractive as lies within its power.

To make this work more far reaching, a park commission has been appointed, consisting of three business men and two members of the city council, whose duty it will be to not only beautify the parks but the entire city. The commission will work on the assumption that each lawn is a part of the city park system, and as such, comes under its supervision. Some avenues will be shaded and decorated with the pepper tree, others with the umbrella, still others with palms, and wherever possible, objectionable features such as barns and high fences will be removed. Instructions for the planting and care of trees and flowers and lawns will be issued, and in this manner the city hopes to hold and make stronger her claim to the title "The Garden City of the Desert."

STEEL'S FEDERAL AID SAID TO HAVE COST \$200,000

NEW YORK—It cost the United States Steel Corporation \$200,000 to furnish the bureau of corporations with data upon which the bureau based its recent investigation of the corporation, so William J. Filbert, controller of the corporation, testified on Monday as a witness for the defense in the government's suit to dissolve the corporation.

Mr. Filbert said the corporation had aided the government, giving willingly all figures and information required concerning its costs of production and methods of conducting business.

Records amounting to thousands of pages were compiled by the corporation's employees, he said, and later its books were thrown open to the government. It took four years and a half to get all the reports asked for, he said. The witness testified to the accuracy of certain exhibits introduced by Chairman Elbert H. Gary and President James A. Farrell of the corporation, purporting to show that the price of steel products had tended downward since the organization of the corporation and that its export business had largely increased. These exhibits had been objected to by the government on the ground that they were hearsay evidence. Mr. Filbert said he had checked the figures and could

testify to them "of his own knowledge." The corporation has paid in government, state and municipal taxes \$66,579,789, the controller testified, and in wages \$1,639,944,622. In five years 32,248 employees have subscribed to \$23,000,000 of the corporation's stock, he said.

\$75,000 TO AID FARMING WORK

FARGO, N. D.—The Better Farming Association of North Dakota will spend \$75,000 in the state this year. This was the decision of the directors who met here recently.

The work of the association for six months was gone over. In a number of counties the increase in alfalfa fields will be from 300 to 500 per cent. Secretary Cooper brought this out in his outline of the work for the past six months.

MILITIA TO MARCH JULY 4
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The four militia companies of the city have decided to march in the July 4 parade despite the \$200 expense which must be met by the organizations.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

EDITORIAL comments presented to-day deal with the decision of the supreme court in the Minnesota rate cases.

CHICAGO JOURNAL—Most important of all, the supreme court's decision eliminates the so-called "twilight zone." The . . . decision brings this twilight region into the full glare of day. It says in substance that within the boundaries of this nation, some authority is always present. Until Congress chooses to unify all railroad control,

the states have a perfect right to manage the steel highways within their boundaries.

BALTIMORE SUN—One of the unfortunate things about the decision is that it may throw the railroad-rate question back into national politics, from which it has been more or less excluded since the present board powers of the interstate commerce commission were given to that body. The commission at present has no control over intrastate traffic, even though it may directly, as well as incidentally and indirectly, affect interstate traffic. Congress, according to the court's decision, has that power. Probably the simplest method of handling this situation would be the adoption by Congress of an amendment to the interstate commerce act giving the commission the power which Congress itself possesses in this respect.

NEW HAVEN JOURNAL-COURIER—The claim of the railroads that the rates imposed by the state of Minnesota upon intrastate traffic were in effect a regulation of interstate commerce is disposed of for the present. This on the face of it looks like a vindication of state rights, but whether it will permanently prove to be so remains, we suspect, doubtful.

NEW YORK GLOBE—The practical effect of . . . decision is to leave the status quo undisturbed. The states will exercise over local rates the control they have exercised for a generation. Their regulations will be legal provided they do not confiscate and provided they do not directly affect or burden interstate commerce. The matter can hardly be too much emphasized that the rule now reaffirmed is the one with which the railroads, the bar and the public have long been familiar. The Sanborn doctrine was the innovation.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—As railroad transportation has become more and more a federal concern state jurisdiction over it has been rapidly restricted. That process must continue and the decision in the Minnesota case does not operate to stay it. With the power now left in the states through the acquiescence of Congress the supreme court does not interfere. But it gives notice that it will sustain any further exercise of authority which Congress may see fit to sanction for the purpose of freeing national control of interstate commerce from harassing regulations made by the state.

VOCATION WORK IN WORCESTER URGED

WORCESTER, Mass.—Urging a systematic effort to place boys in proper positions the report of the superintendent to the executive committee of the Worcester Boys Club says that nearly all of the more than 900 boys who are members of the club accept the first job that is offered them when they reach the age of 14 years and rarely secure a position which fits them for anything better or gives them opportunity for a successful career.

PUBLISHER ACCUSES STANDARD

NEW YORK—B. B. Hampton, who had a half interest in Hampton's Magazine and the Broadway Magazine before they were taken over by the Columbia-Sterling Publishing Company, testified in federal court on Monday that he sold the publications because of a libel suit brought against Hampton's by the Standard Oil Company. He said his half interest amounted to about \$1,500,000 in stock. He testified that when the Standard Oil Company began its action the banks refused him aid.

DRAPER STRIKERS ACTIVE

MILFORD, Mass.—Determined to keep their ranks unbroken, Draper Company strikers Monday set upon Nicola Brunetti as he was about to leave here for Waltham. Another group of strikers so intimidated a fellow striker who had got a job that he voluntarily quit. The Draper Company is busy installing substitute employees and reports that it is now only 200 short.

ABOUT CAUSES OF POVERTY

By Arthur James Todd, Ph.D., Department of Sociology, University of Illinois

CAUSES of poverty fall into two general groups, personal and environmental. In practice it is often difficult to distinguish between them. Many causes, too, listed under "personal" in one generation may be due to "environmental" conditions in preceding generations. Also certain "causes" of poverty (for example liquor), are at the same time and with equal reason "symptoms."

Among personal causes come (in order of importance) sickness, passing of the family's chief wage-earner, bad ancestry, weakness of character and bad judgment, lack of a trade and education, large families, family desertion. These we might lump together as the factor general incompetence. A second factor, bad habits, includes use of liquors, vice, and indolence.

An elder generation of philanthropists magnified these personal factors almost to the total exclusion of environmental influence. Edward Everett Hale, for instance, once told the Boston Associated Charities that if they would take care of all cases resulting from liquor he would handle the remainder. But more recent students and social workers find that he was making an impossible bargain. The early estimates of 50 to 100 per cent as the share of liquor have dropped to the more demonstrable figures of 5 to 30 per cent. The same might be said of bad judgment and shiftlessness.

Of course the poor drink, and buy badly, are wasteful and shiftless. But the question is, Are these causes or effects? The general consensus of experience is that in the majority of cases these are the sad results of adverse environmental conditions. After the same fashion we might unmask the bugaboo of bad ancestry. Perhaps a third of the dependent classes are at the same time defective. But this does not argue for "vitiated hereditary stock," whatever that may be. It usually means that somebody has been ignorant and careless in the handling of children. We grant freely that pauperism is inherited; but not in the eugenic sense of degenerate stock. Pauperism passes from generation to generation just as other class distinctions are transmitted. It is inheritance of lack in poorer classes just as it is of privilege and opportunity in the more favored. Neither cause necessarily involves a question of "stock." It is rather contamination by pauper association.

From environmental causes we must exclude any notion of niggardly nature. Certain "natural calamities" occur, but they are only temporary. The social environment is our real concern, manifesting itself in the general factors of injury, and friction and wastes in the industrial system. Under the latter appear irregular employment, crises, strikes, displacement of workers by machinery or rising standard of efficiency, occupational diseases, immigration, injury, child labor, "sweating," bad housing, "slums."

The whole problem of poverty might be summed up in the one word "incapacity." It may be the incompetence resulting from improper care and training in childhood, from lack of moral and industrial education; it may be surrendering oneself to a belief that he is the "victim of circumstances;" it may be disability resulting from occupational injury or disease, it may be the familiar subtle degeneration which thrusts the "unemployed" down to the avenues of the "unemployables"; in any event poverty is mental and moral incapacity. And it is incapacity whose causes disclose themselves if studied seriously.

The development of economic knowledge and expert philanthropy reveals that these causes include ignorance, overcrowding, lack of work at decent wages, physical disability, industrial maladjustment, practically all of which are environmental causes and only slightly connected with individual faults. It is not too much to say that the poverty of my neighbor in the slums is due more to my own mental incapacity than to his. But this is no more legitimate as a defense of his poverty than derangement is a real defense in a case of homicide. It only points to causes and directs that we look within and bestir ourselves.

The twelfth article of this series, entitled, "Prevention and Elimination of Poverty," will appear in the Monitor next Friday.

lines today en route from New York city, to Bar Harbor.

The Boston & Albany road will provide a special train from Wellesley to Boston and return tonight for the senior college class attending Wellesley Club meeting.

For the Tremont Temple Brotherhood en route to Abington and return today, the New Haven road furnished a special train from South station at 9:05 a. m.

The motive power department of the Portland division, Boston & Maine road, has received from the Concord, N. H., shops 12 heavy eight-wheel passenger engines, which have been rebuilt for service between Boston & New Hampshire points on the summer schedule.

The Boston & Maine railway private parlor car No. 1000, occupied by General Solicitor Edgar J. Rich and party, arrived at North station from Rockland, Me., at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon.

On account of heavy student travel for points west the Boston & Albany road will maintain special baggage car service between South Framingham and South station today.

DR. DRURY DECLINES OFFICE

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel Smith Drury, rector of St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., will not, according to word received here, accept the office of suffragan bishop, to which he was elected by the Protestant Episcopal diocesan convention of Connecticut last week. Dr. Drury announces that he will remain at St. Paul's school.

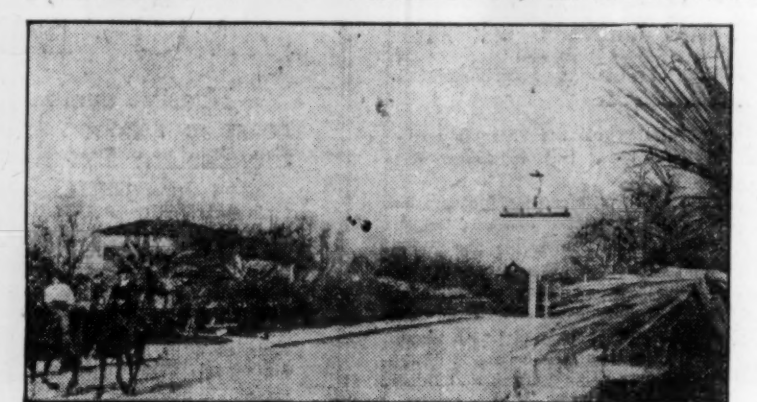
PATROLMAN SHOTS ASSAILANT

Ralph C. Shea, living in Carver street, South End, was shot and fatally wounded shortly before 2 o'clock this morning when a crowd of Shea's friends set upon Patrolman Charles Miller of the Lagrange street station. Shea had been placed under arrest.

GOMPERS CASE GOES OVER

WASHINGTON—The United States supreme court adjourned Monday without announcing a decision in the intermountain rate cases or passing upon an application for a review of the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison contempt of court cases.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA ENTRANCE



Approach and grounds of state educational institution are tastefully and artistically arranged

in the valleys, and others on the sound. Among these are to be found houses of every style of architecture—French, Italian, Moorish, English, Colonial. There is a large class of less elaborate and less expensive houses, with small and large amounts of land, that are complete architecturally and in every way. There are many hotels and boarding houses in Greenwich. About 800 people live in the hotels through the summer. It was because of the good hotels in Greenwich 10, 15 and 20 years ago that families came to Greenwich. A large number of the families who now have permanent homes in Greenwich came first to the hotels.

Besides the public schools there are four private schools, one co-educational school, which is the oldest in town, one boys' school—these are day schools. There are two schools of national reputation for girls in Greenwich. Both have large and fine buildings.

There are churches of almost every denomination here, and a public park, public library and museum. Land and money to build a fine Y. M. C. A. building have been given. There are one national bank, two trust companies and a savings bank, and three newspapers published weekly.

Greenwich awoke a few years ago to the realization of its own importance and to its still greater future, and a new era in public affairs commenced. Until then there had been no great interest in public affairs. Now, however, the town meetings are well attended and all local questions generally discussed.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Central Railway of New Jersey private car Atlas, occupied by Vice-President Walter G. Bessler and family, will be attached to the Boston & Albany road's Pacific express from South station at 7:35 o'clock this evening en route to Philadelphia and Albany.

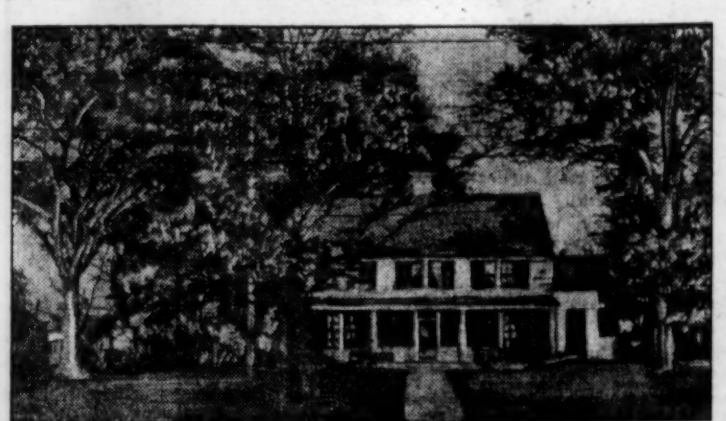
William F. Ray, general superintendent Boston & Maine road, left North station headquarters in the private car No. 353 last night for an inspection trip through Northampton, Springfield and Greenfield territory.

Bertram H. Mann, signal engineer Missouri Pacific railway, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., is a guest of Signal Engineer Charles F. Bacon at South station.

For the accommodation of Patriarch Militant lodge of Odd Fellows going to Worcester and return today, the Boston & Albany road furnished a special train from South station at 8:50 o'clock; returning leave Worcester at 10 p. m.

The private Pullman car Iolanthe, occupied by George S. Bowdoin and family, passed through Boston over the Mellen

ONE OF GREENWICH'S OLD HOUSES



Connecticut town has many fine places that recall the early days of New England

GREENWICH, CONN., PEOPLE SEE WHAT THEY WANT AND THEN GO AFTER IT

Town Spending \$250,000 for Schools—Plans Big Bond Issue for Improving Roads—Note of New England Antiquity in Main Street With Typical Old Houses

GOOD GOVERNMENT A LEADING PURPOSE

GREENWICH, Conn.—Good roads, good schools and good government in every respect—these are the aims of the people of Greenwich, and they are taking the necessary steps to obtain what they want.

The town has appropriated \$250,000 for school buildings and the educational system is being developed according to the most modern methods. Greenwich has had a bill introduced in the Legislature providing for an issue of bonds to the amount of \$900,000 for improvement of roads. And there has been raised \$10,000 to drain and oil certain swamps from which mosquitoes now come.

Though Greenwich is a most modern town in almost all other respects, still its main street (which is part of the old Boston post road) retains an air of antiquity. It is like most of the old New England village streets—very wide and with a double row of elm trees, and with many typical old houses.

In Wooded Country

The township of Greenwich is about eight miles square and includes the borough of Greenwich, Belle Haven, Indian Harbor, Rock Ridge, Round Hill, Stanwich, Banksville, Cos Cob, Sound Beach, Mianus and Riverside. It is a region of much variety of country and great natural beauty. It is a rolling, wooded country with many high ridges that command fine views. It is on Long Island sound and some of the finest houses are built near the water. There are many lovely little streams that run the entire length of the township, and following the course of these streams are many valley estates, where these streams have been converted into lakes and in this way give greater variety to the landscape. The natural beauty of this region, combined with an equitable climate, has been the cause of its phenomenal growth. There was a very large acreage of farm land and woodland, that 15 and 20 years ago sold for hundreds of dollars an acre, which in the past few years, has been resold for an equal num-

ber of thousands of dollars an acre. Greenwich station is 28 miles from New York city and 45 minutes by express train on the New York & New Haven railroad.

The population of the township of Greenwich is about 22,000 in the summer months and 17,000 in winter. Many men distinguished in the world of finance, of law and business have homes in Greenwich. Many well known artists, sculptors, architects and writers live part of or the entire year in Greenwich. There are also a great many men and women filling inconspicuous places in the professional, business and social world, who find in Greenwich satisfactory homes. The varied interests and tastes of Greenwich people are represented in these clubs: Fairfield County Country Club, Field Club, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Riverside Yacht Club, Belle Haven Casino, United Workers' (Boys' Clubs, Girls' Club, Day Nursery, Emily Bruce House, Mianus Neighborhood House), Travel Club, Community Club, Mystery Club, Alliance Francaise, Greenwich Equal Franchise League, Board of Trade, Tax Payers' Association, Animal Protective Association, Housewives' League, School Masters' Association, Farmers' Club, Mothers' Club, Consumers' League, Music

Lovers, Society of Artists, College Women's Club, Republican Club, Young Republican Club, Progressive Club, Democratic Club, Odd Fellows, Masonic order, Royal Arcanum.

It is claimed that there is only one place in the United States that has greater wealth in proportion to its population than Greenwich. To Greenwich

have come men and women of large wealth, who have built beautiful houses and created wonderful estates. Some have bought large tracts of land, others a small amount of land. Some have built on the heights of the hills, others

Yale, Brown and Smith Seniors in Midst of Commencement

On Site Which Comprises 100 Acres Will Be Concrete Stadium With Capacity of 61,000 Persons and Costing \$350,000

S. J. ELDER SPEAKS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale, Monday afternoon turned the first spadeful of earth on the university's new athletic field, which will embrace 100 acres. Upon the site will be erected a stadium of concrete and steel to seat 61,000 and cost \$350,000.

George Mason '83 of New York, acting president of the committee of 21 in charge of the field, made the presentation speech. Henry T. Rogers '70 of Denver, chairman of the alumni advisory board, also spoke.

The annual concert of the glee and mandolin clubs was held Monday night in Woolsey hall, followed by the senior promenade.

Former President Taft has been the center of interest and rousing cheers from the classes greet him when he walks across the campus.

The principal events today will be the baseball game with Harvard and the parade of the reunion classes to Yale field.

Graduates as far back as 1833 are here, having just as good a time as the 1912 man, who is here to inaugurate a Yale custom that will be followed out in all commencements to come. The class of 1912 comes back for a first year reunion, this being the first time this has been done.

As usual the streets were filled with graduates in their striking reunion costumes. Boy scouts, Bulgarians, Puritans, sailors, ancient Greeks and messenger boys comprise some of the costumes which helped to make as gay a commencement throng as seen in New Haven in many years.

The outline of the proposed new stadium was marked with flags, the outer rim being shown by red flags and the inner rim by white flags. It will be half a mile around the outer rim. The work of digging the excavation will start June 25.

The academic class day exercises were held on the campus this afternoon. The class history was read by James E. Meeker of Bridgeport, and the class oration was delivered by Edward M. Porter of Springfield, Mass. The poem was by Ewing Webb of Cincinnati.

The Sheffield class day exercises were held in the morning in Hill House square. Francis White was the historian and O. H. Sheldon the orator.

The law school senior class exercises were held at 1 o'clock, followed by the law school alumni luncheon. Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin presided and speeches were made by Prof. William H. Taft, John H. Light, attorney-general; Thomas Thacher of New York and Judge John Proctor of New York.

The announcements at the exercises following the dinner were:

Honors in graduate course:

M. L. CUM LAUDE

Harry Orlando Bond, of Sand Point, Ohio.

Arthur Reed Dearth, of Des Moines, Iowa.

Clyde Raymond Yates, of Minneapolis. Honors in the third year class:

SUMMA CUM LAUDE

Charles Raymond Bentley, B. A., Yale University, 1910.

Charles Edward Clark, B. A., of Woodbridge, Yale University, 1911.

MAGNA CUM LAUDE

Irving Morris Engel.

Stanley Penfield Mead, B. A., Yale University, 1911.

CUM LAUDE

Martin Bennett Connor, B. S., University of Mississippi, 1910, LL. B., 1912.

Thompson Dean, B. A., Yale University, 1910.

Edgar Byron Kixmiller.

John Joseph McCarthy, B. A., Yale University, 1910.

Irving Sutherland Saxton, B. A., University of Tennessee, 1910, LL. B., 1912.

Fidando Reuben Serri, B. A., Yale University, 1911.

Cornelius Joseph Sullivan, Jr., B. A., Holy Cross College, 1910.

HONORS IN THE SECOND YEAR CLASS

Albert James Harno, B. S., Dakota Wesleyan University, 1911.

Frederick Abraham Merliss, Ph. B., of 16 Orchard street, New Haven, Yale University, 1909.

Hiram Steelman, Litt. B., Rutgers College, 1911.

Peter Trenchi of 22 Ward street, New Haven.

HONORS IN FIRST YEAR CLASS

Herschel Whitfield Arant, B. S., University of Alabama, 1910; B. A., Yale University, 1911, M. A., 1912.

Benton Baker, Ph. B., Yale University, 1910.

John Francis Collins, B. A., of Wallingford, Yale University, 1911.

Howard Wheeler Curtis, B. A., Yale University, 1912.

William Walter Meyer, B. A., Ohio Northern University, 1911, M. A., Yale University, 1912.

George Freeman Turner, B. A., Boston University, 1903.

The Joseph Parker prize of \$150, established by the will of Miss Eliza T. Parker in 1898, for the best thesis on a subject connected with Roman law is awarded to Irving Morris Engel.

The Townsend prize of \$100, established by the Hon. James M. Townsend in 1874 to that member of the third year class who shall write and pronounce the best oration at public exercises to

be held on the last Friday before commencement is awarded to Fidando Reuben Serri of Proctor, Vt.

The third year prize of \$50 established by an alumnus of the school to that member of the third year class who receives the highest marks at his annual examination is awarded to Charles Edward Clark, B. A., of Woodbridge.

The Jewell prize of \$50, established by the Hon. Marshall Jewell, M. A., in 1871, to that member of the second year class who receives the highest marks at his annual examination is awarded to Albert James Harno, B. S., Dakota Wesleyan University, 1911.

The Foster prize of \$50 established by Pierpont B. Foster, B. A., LL.B., in 1909 to that member of the first year class who receives the highest marks at his annual examination, is awarded to Herschel Whitfield Arant, B. S., University of Alabama, 1910; B. A., Yale University, 1911, M. A., 1912.

The Wayland prize, one of \$50, one of \$30 and one of \$20, established by Prof. Francis Wayland in 1890, to those three members of the Yale Kent Club, who at a public competitive debate, are pronounced first, second and third in excellence as debaters are awarded as follows: First, John Francis Collins of Wallingford; second, Albert J. Harris of Highmore, S. D.; third, Irving M. Engel of Birmingham, Ala.

The Monson prizes, one of \$50, one of \$30 and one of \$20, established in 1905 by Cyrus LaRue Monson, LL. B., M. A., of Williamsport, Pa., a graduate of the law school of the class of 1865, to those three members of the Wayland Club, who at a public competitive debate are pronounced first, second and third in excellence as debaters, are awarded to: First, Leon H. Lemenoff of Providence, R. I.; second, Harry F. Settle of Plate City, Mo.; third, Donald W. Young of Los Angeles, S. M.

Samuel J. Elder delivered the commencement address at the Yale law school on "Progress Toward International Accord."

Trade and the community of interest between nations are doing much to advance the doctrine of arbitration as against the arbitrament of the sword, Mr. Elder reasoned.

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SCHOOLBOYS FACE HARVARD ENTRANCE TESTS

Aspirants for Admission to Freshman Class Take Examinations in Buildings Outside Enclosure Where Class Day Is Held

TWO PLANS OFFERED

Nearly 1000 boys are hard at work today on the Harvard entrance examinations. Only 650 of these, however, expect to enter the university next fall. The others are getting rid of some of their elementary subjects, and will continue in preparatory or high school for another year.

As this is class day at Harvard, the candidates for entrance were turned unceremoniously out of the yard, admittance to which is only by card. Entrance examinations are usually held in Seaver, Emerson, Robinson and Harvard halls; but as all these buildings are inside the yard, this afternoon's examinations are scheduled for Pierce hall on Oxford street, the lecture room of Agassiz hall, Lawrence hall (under the English department) and in the Peabody Museum. All of these buildings of the university are outside the yard.

The schedule for today, the second day of the series of examinations for entrance which continues until sunset Friday, is as follows: In the morning German and elementary algebra; in the afternoon botany, zoology and astronomy. Laboratory examinations are going on continuously so that aspirants for entrance can take them whenever possible without conflicting with other examinations.

Two plans for entrance examinations are now in force at Harvard. The old plan, or point system, is well known. The new plan consists of examination in four subjects, usually English; mathematics, one science and one modern language. Some alternatives can be offered by the candidates.

The new plan is not proving particularly popular among the candidates for admission. This is explained by the fact that under this system it is necessary to pass all four of the subjects presented during the week of examinations. If a candidate passes three subjects and fails in the fourth he must take all four again in the fall. Under the old point system there was no such disconcerting relation between subjects.

The theory on which the new plan is built is said by Harvard men to be that if a thorough grounding is obtained in four subjects it will be unnecessary to examine the candidate in subjects which must have been learned in order to get this grounding. More studiously inclined boys prefer the new method, it was said today.

PASTOR'S WIFE TURNS SOD FOR PARISH HOUSE

Work on the parish house addition to the First Baptist church of Jamaica Plain is now officially under way as ground was broken Monday evening. Mrs. Walter L. Calley, wife of the pastor, dug the first spadeful of earth.

BROWN SENIORS END CLASS DAY WITH GAY MARCH

Class of 1913 in Last Zigzag Dance Down College Hill at Midnight Following Day Full of Festivities

ELMS EXERCISES HELD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—With the traditional zig-zag dance down college hill at 12 o'clock last night, the senior class at Brown University brought class day to a close last night.

Alumni and undergraduates, upper and lower classmen joined in making the university's social farewell to the class of 1913 one of the biggest and best in many years.

The members will receive their degrees in the old Baptist church, tomorrow.

The main event of the afternoon was the senior speaking, known as the "Under the Elms" exercises. A stage had been erected under the drooping elms on the lower side of the middle campus and here the representatives of the class who had been elected to deliver the class speeches addressed the class.

The first speaker was the president of the class, Ira L. Letts, who was also elected first speaker at the class tree. He told his classmates that the serious part of life was coming and that when they had forgotten all the glamor of the college life there was a better part of the college life to be appreciated, and he urged them to seek out the more worth while at once.

The class orator, J. K. Starkweather, was the next speaker. His subject was "The American College." He told of the part it was playing in the history of the nation and of the world, and also pointed out some of the foibles and weaknesses of American institutions of learning.

Daniel H. Kulp as the second speaker at the class tree gave what was in many ways one of the most interesting speeches of the afternoon. His address was a tribute to the late Dr. Lester F. Ward of the Brown faculty. Mr. Kulp spoke of Dr. Ward in the intimate manner of one who had known, respected and loved the eminent professor in the classroom and on the campus.

The class poem was read by the author, Clarence H. Philbrick, and the address to the undergraduates was given by William M. Sullivan. This concluded the undergraduate addresses.

Dr. Faunce was the last speaker. He spoke briefly and informally, rather talking with the members of the class than giving an address. Dr. Faunce made an innovation for the exercises by making two presentations, one of a Chinese flag to be hung permanently in the Brown Union, and another of a handsome Chinese cane, to be handed down to succeeding senior presidents.

Charles Evans Hughes, associate justice of the supreme court, who was graduated from Brown University in the class of 1881 will give the historical address at the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the university next year. Justice Hughes will speak at the exercises on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1914.

The committee on the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary has announced, as an important feature of the celebration, a number of lectures by distinguished American and European scholars to be given during the fall and winter of 1914-1915.

BRIDGEWATER STATE NORMAL SCHOOL HAS GRADUATION

BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—Graduating exercises were held at the Bridgewater state normal school today. The program opened at 10:15 a. m. with devotional exercises and was continued as follows: Singing by the glee club; address by Dr. George A. Gordon of Boston; singing by glee club; presentation by graduating classes; singing by glee club; presentation of diplomas by Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, visitor of board of education; singing of "America."

Diplomas were presented to the following: Four-year course—Harold R. Blake, Marlboro; Joseph A. Conlon, Campello; Arthur C. Jones, Charlestown; James A. Murphy, Whitman; Orton C. Newhall, North Middleboro; John J. O'Brien, Hingham; Oscar F. Raymond, Brockton; Alfred E. Standish, Middleboro; Bradford E. Swift, Middleboro; Ida De Rite Berry, Gloucester; Eva M. Crane, Avon; Marguerite M. Crimmins, Brockton; Martha Depoyan, Bridgewater; Gladys M. Harris, Abington; Elizabeth Hopkins, Marion, O.; Alice R. Lane, Hingham Center; Helen P. Robbins, Harwich; Mildred D. Spear, Chelsea; Doris M. Paine, Winchester; Nellie A. Tower, Hanover; Hope P. Waldron, Dighton.

Three-year course (intermediate): Grace L. Alger, West Bridgewater; Lena K. Arden, New Bedford; Mildred E. Brownell, New Bedford; Harriet F. Burns, Quincy; Rita M. Cronin, Campello; Elsie B. Crossman, Milton; Edna C. Day, Hanover; Marion L. Fountain, Attleboro; Florence H. Garrity, Abington; Cecilia P. Johnson, Norton; Emily E. Kendrick, Rockland; Hilda U. King, New Bedford; Cora W. Knowles, Campello; Helen T. Lydon, Abington; Frances B. Mea, Rockland; Annie L. O'Grady, Rockland; Frances M. Phipps, Milton; Miriam R. F. Winslow, West Hanover.

Three-year course (kindergarten-primary): Katherine B. Alger, West Bridgewater; Inez M. Hall, Dennis; Helen C. Howard, West Bridgewater; Alice V. Hubbert, Abington; Genevieve S. Hunter, Lowell; Grace R. Piner, Attleboro; Helen N. Richards, Attleboro; Lillian M. Tinkham, Alice D. Wales, North Abington; Ruth H. Wilkes, Abington.

STORE NEWS

The Filene Cooperative Association, which includes every employee of the William Filene's Sons Company by virtue of his connection with the store, is spending the holiday which is also its second annual field day at Crescent park, R. I. Two special trains at 9:30 and 9:38 from the South station took 1500 members. Arrangements were made by the association so that the entire outing will cost but 75 cents, although the regular fare alone would be \$2.

Circulars were distributed through the store giving complete details, and the large party started out this morning confident of a good day's outing. Athletic sports are one of the important features of the day, particularly the



T. G. TOOMEY
One of judges of athletic sports at Filene field day.

baseball games. The Store Manager's Pyramid vs. the Merchandise Manager's Pyramid and the elevator force vs. the decorators are two games which are bound to be full of exciting and spectacular incidents. The Filene athletes christen the new running track with L. E. Kirstein acting as referee. The judges are A. L. Filene, T. G. Toomey, E. M. Fisher, E. D. Hall and H. R. Lane.

Twenty members of the Kraftidners Club of the Jordan Marsh Company which is composed of members of Masonic lodges who are employees of the store went to Milford, N. H., this morning as the guests of Andrew J. Hutchinson and the Masonic lodge of that place. He is a member of that lodge and also of the Kraftidners Club. It is expected that the grand master of the state will be present at the meeting to be held this evening. The party will return in time for business tomorrow morning.

All of the scores are closed today and from most of them where large parties have not been arranged private parties are spending the day at the beaches and parks.

Among the buyers who have returned from New York are Miss E. E. Kane of the E. T. Slattery Company, Miss M. E. Knight of the Magrath-Houston Company, Miss E. S. Hutchinson of the R. H. White Company and S. Koenigshof of the William Filene's Sons Company.

SMITH COLLEGE HAS ITS IVY AND ALUMNAE DAYS

Graduating Class and Those Who Return to Alma Mater Form in Two Parades—Exercises in Hall Follow Planting

RECEPTIONS ARE HELD

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Seniors, undergraduates, alumnae and friends of Smith College all took part in the festivities of Ivy day, the alumnae parade and the many receptions yesterday which lasted till late at night.

The alumnae parade proceeded through the back campus and turned to pass the steps of Lilly hall, where it was awaited by President and Mrs. Burton. The costumes were of great variety in color, design and significance. The recent classes and the reunion classes were most largely represented, but there was a remarkable participation of other classes, and all the classes that have been graduated from Smith College were represented. Nearly 1000 alumnae were in line. At the head of each class was carried a standard on which the class numerals were displayed in gold figures, encircled by laurel. Much was made of the \$10,000 fund, especially by the class of 1911, in whose senior year the movement for raising the fund was started. The reunion classes were 1883, 1888, 1893, 1898, 1903, 1908 and 1912.

Besides the classes holding reunions there were 30 members of 1911 and over 30 of 1909. After being reviewed by the president, the procession counter-marched with special singing and massed on both sides of the path leading from the students' building to the library, to await the passing of the senior procession.

The ivy parade was ready to proceed soon after the close of the alumnae parade and President and Mrs. Burton went to the steps of Seelye hall, where the ivy parade passed in review on its way to the library building, where the ivy was planted.

At the library building the seniors grouped on the steps and the ivy was planted. The ivy song, words by Hazel Gerow Deyo, music by Lillian May Pearson, was then sung, and the march was resumed to John M. Greene hall, where the indoor exercises were held.

WESLEYAN TO GET ANOTHER MILLION FOR NEW BUILDING

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—At the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa chapter at Wesleyan University Monday the following members of the graduating class were initiated: C. A. Bengtson and W. J. James of Middletown, E. S. Clark of New London, J. G. Easton of Mt. Vernon, J. A. Eldridge and G. L. Harvey of Washington, E. K. French of Dorchester, S. W. Murphy and R. F. Volentine of Brooklyn, W. K. Petigrew of Oswego, V. E. Small of Farmington, L. Walcutt of Montclair, W. C. Woods of Orono. Paul Burt of Buffalo and L. P. Price of Granby, John B. Rippey, '01, of Annapolis, Md., was initiated as an honorary member.

At the closing chapel service President Shanklin reviewed briefly the campaign for \$1,000,000 of additional endowment, which was completed shortly after the commencement of last year, and pointed to the promise of success in the effort of the trustees to secure another \$1,000,000 for new buildings in the fact that ground has just been broken for the new swimming pool, the first step toward the second million. A new dormitory, a new library, a new chemical laboratory, changes both in Judd Hall and in Memorial chapel and the College Union are among the things which call for another million.

Kate M. Leiper, Watertown; Avis G. Little; Kingston; Florence M. Lincoln, East Weymouth; Annie E. Locke, Kingston, N. H.; Clara M. Look, West Tisbury; Marion M. Lyon, Campello; Helen A. Mahoney, West Quincy; Claire V. Mahoney, Norwood; Helen M. Martin, Taunton; Cleora M. Munson, Huntington; Marguerite V. Murphy, South Braintree; Ellen S. Nelson, Roxbury; Carolyn B. Nickerson, Orleans; Christina A. Nickerson, Provincetown; Mildred S. Nickerson, South Braintree; Lucy A. Norris, Hingham; Marie M. Power, Fall River; Gertrude B. Randall, Andover; Mary E. Reed, Fall River; Lillian M. Reilly, Taunton; Anna G. Riley, New Bedford; Emma V. Roger, Dedham; Marguerite C. Rogers, Manchester, N. H.; Alice M. Russell, Northampton; Ruth S. Sanford, Taunton; Mary E. Shannon, Bridgewater; Marian E. Shaw, Kensington, N. H.; Helen M. Simmons, Somerset; Dorothy E. Snow, Middleboro; Marion Sparrow, East Orleans; Mary P. Sprague, New Castle, Me.; Rachael H. Steele, Stoneham; Agnes V. Sullivan, New Bedford; Mary G. Sylvia, New Bedford; Margaret Tutill, Mattapoisett; Alice E. Tuxbury, West Newbury; Mary E. Walling, Hingham; Mona R. Young, Brockton. Certificates for special courses: Lillian I. Dennett, Rochester, N. H.; Margaret Duffield, Hingham center; Ruth W. Holloway, Middleboro; Clara M. Pember, Rochester, Vt.; Susan Pember, Rochester, Vt.; Emily J. Stockwell, Rochester, Vt.; Ruth O. Leavis, Reading, Vt.

TALKING, COUNTING, BUCKING HORSES, INDIAN CHIEFS AND COWBOYS—ALL ONE MACHINE

Chaos, Dust, Turmoil, Bedlam—That's the 101 Ranch, but It's Perfect Order After All—Subjects Plenty for Artists in Those Big Gray Tents

How would you like to be in a tent—a big tent, but still a tent, with four walls and a roof—the solid ground beneath your feet and no quick exit to China, and have 200 horses come at you, top speed? It's a circus! What's more, it's the 101 Ranch!

Outside, in the big arena, seated comfortably in "opera" chairs, it is exciting enough. Inside the big tent with the Stars and Stripes fluttering against the cloud-flecked blue of the sky, it is more! But nothing happens. Everything is as orderly as though every horse there ran on its own separate non-interfering rails, and when it got to the end stopped. Then they nibble comely at stray tufts of grass struggling through the trampled dust, and their riders lean against the supporting tent poles or piles of boxes. Sometimes they chat a little, but mostly they are very quiet.

There is noise enough when they have to make it. There is plenty of it at the tent door through which everything goes to the sky-canopied ring without. First there is the gathering for the grand march. With the clank of chains, the flags and banners it seems as though it was some great tournament of medieval times. It is great and solemn at first, and makes you feel serious—until they begin. Then each group lets out a wild yell as it leaps through the tent door to make its dramatic bow to the audience, and brings you up standing.

From that time on there is plenty doing. If you are observant, you notice that the horses stand passively until it comes near their turn to enter. Then they begin to prick their ears, clasp their bits, and when their "cue" comes they scarcely need the word from their riders! They dig their hoofs into the ground, crouch on their haunches, and off they go as if the destiny of the universe depended upon them and they knew it!

Subjects for an Artist

If you are an artist, either with the brush or the camera, you will find plenty of subjects to tempt you inside this tent. Perhaps it is a cow girl waiting her "turn" and resting, leaning against a pile of rough boxes. Her Arabian, stallion noses the ground at her feet, content and confiding, and all around her is a semi-circle of other horses tethered to their places.

It is a symphony in brown. Or, perhaps the lady is in delicate gray with a touch of pale blue and her horse is a magnificent white beauty. It may be an Indian chief in war paint, and the Princess Wenona on their handsome mounts, smiling benignly down at you, the pale-faced tenderfoot. Of the cowboys in their picturesqueness, who wouldn't for the world let you know how they enjoy their life and unaccustomedness to the rough hillsides and hummocks of the tent floor interfere with your walking, amuses them; or "Buck," who takes care of Miss Somerville's horses.

Miss Somerville is the famous trainer. She teaches horses to dance and do other wonderful things. She never uses a whip on them, and is the only lady trainer who doesn't. She says the secret of the whole thing is in getting a horse to know what you mean when you say "Whoa," and also that you won't hurt it. She never has any trouble with a horse when once she gets its confidence.

"Buck" brings you the horses, shyly, so that you can admire, and when you put out your hand to pat the irresistible pony and the pony tells you he would enjoy some more "Buck" says that that is a great honor, and if he wasn't around the pony would kick. He doesn't allow any one, usually, to touch her.

Should you stray over to where the draft horses are—those handsome, stalwart animals that appear so proud in the opening parade, an unusual feature at a performance such as this, but who accept the honor as though born to it—if you should stray over to where they are, and should stop, say, before the eight dapple grays, and remark within ear-shot of the driver that, yes, they look well, but they couldn't "draw a child's cart filled with pebbles, you would learn things about those horses that would compel you to believe they are the strongest, the finest, as well as the handiest, and altogether the most wonderful horses that ever were, and you would be compelled to admit that horses and driver are the closest of friends.

The magnificent white horse of J. C. Miller, president and organizer of the 101 Ranch, stands most of the time just to one side of the exit to the big arena, wearing the famous diamond-studded silver saddle. Presently Mr. Miller comes along and calls to him: "Talk to me Jim!" And Jim talks.

She Says This Horse Talks

Miss Somerville says he is the only horse she ever knew that really talked. But he talks for no one but Mr. Miller. You might call to him for a week. He would never answer you. Miss Somerville takes a lump of sugar from the handkerchief pocket of her shirt waist where she always carries some and passes it to Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller presents it to Jim, then he asks "Do you want some more? How many more do you want?" and Jim modestly paws the ground "once." Another lump is transferred

from the pocket of Miss Somerville to the hand of Mr. Miller, and Jim gets his tasty.

Did you think you saw driving when you were out in the arena? You should see it in the big tent! Especially when the draft horses come from the parade. Watch as they enter the door at the other end, come up this way, then, the whole 12 of them turn that pole, right there, and back around the next one, making a double turn! Even that is nothing. The time to really see them is when they load. Some of the places they get into on the road and dexterously out of, is worth going to see.

When it is time for the bucking broncho act the big tent is cleared. Everybody goes out to see. They must not go far from the tent door because they are part of the show, but they stand where they can make a quick run should a broncho jump over the net, and they call "Stick on!" "Stick to him," "Stick, stick," as excitedly as any one could in the audience, and cheer more lustily when the broncho is subdued.

The Indians stay mostly outside of the big tents in the little tents that serve as a western plain background to the arena. They have little to do with the white man. They are a story in themselves. There was great consternation among them the other day. One of the big chiefs was seen carrying a papoose. It was his own papoose, but what of that? He was a squaw man! There were mutterings and doings but finally it was made up. But this big chief is not altogether of the western plains. He has come under the white man's influence and adopted some of the white man's ways. He was found the other day stringing beads, and he is seen fetching water for the little papoose. He still is a squaw man!

The cowboys don't like Boston. The people stare at you so! They go out on the streets to look around, just like they are now, no different, and everybody stares and stares at them, and they don't like it! The people here look so queer, too! They dress so queer, and so so queer! The boys say, No, the cowboys wouldn't stay here long enough to get acquainted.

The cowgirls don't like Boston, either, for the same reason, and besides there are too many people.

The men of the ranch would go to see folks in Boston, being here a week, if they knew any, but the women haven't time. You see, they are here a week and this is the last time they will have "a room" until August, and they have sewing to do.

DIVINITY STUDENT TALKS IMPROMPTU ON CHURCH WORK

Unexpectedly David Rees Williams of East Boston, one of the four students graduated from the Andover Theological Seminary at Cambridge Monday, and the only one not asked to deliver a prepared address, rose from his seat at the conclusion of the paper by his third classmate and from the rostrum requested of the faculty permission to speak.

The Rev. Dr. Albert Parker Fitch, president of the school, was about to make his address when the interruption came and after a pause he signaled to the applicant to speak.

Referring to the subjects of his classmates as of less importance to the church than the question as to what shall be the attitude of the church on the social problem of today he said in part:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I firmly believe it is high time for the church to address itself to the present social and labor problem, so that men may see things sanely, seriously and as Christians."

There was an outburst of applause when he sat down, and when the exercises were over his classmates, other students and distinguished Congregational clergymen surrounded him, complimented him on the address, and promised him their support in the stand he had made.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

MEXICANS VOTE LARGE SUM FOR MORE SCHOOLS

Deputies by Great Majority Adopt Plan Urged by Minister of Education Which Carries Appropriation of \$2,250,000

INDIANS' NEED VOICED

(Special to the Monitor)
MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Public education, and especially the education of the Mexican Indian, formed the basis for the principal debate at the closing session of the second period of the Chamber of Deputies, the minister of public instruction, Lic. Vera Estanol making what is regarded as a notable speech.

After a discussion on the question of the establishment of rudimentary schools, Deputy Delorme Campos interpellated the minister, laying special stress on the importance of making such schools strictly laical in accordance with the reform laws, recalling that of all the epochs of Mexican history the two most notable are the achievement of political independence by the rebellion against Spain and the triumph of the freedom of intellect and conscience by the reform laws of Benito Juarez, and warning against letting the proposed schools come under clerical domination.

Minister Vera Estanol, who spoke twice, and the second time at considerable length, laid great emphasis on the necessity of educating the aboriginal race, which he said was today an alien race in its own land. He proposed to teach the Indian the history and geography of his land, and is emphatic on the subject of absolute liberty of conscience as advocated by Deputy Delorme Campos. He is confident that before another year is up Mexico will have 500 schools. Also that agricultural and industrial subjects can be taught profitably to the Indians, who, according to the minister, must be regarded as the foundation of Mexican nationality.

In the plan elaborated it is the federal authority, not the states, that must control this vast program of national education and the ultimate aim is to bring up a nation capable of voting intelligently. The minister then addressed each one of the parties, and said: "The reformer who means to renovate the country must vote for the renovation of the aboriginal from within, making a man of him."

Deputy Macias attacked the scheme as being wholly inadequate, besides being unconstitutional, for the reason that of the total population of Mexico, of 15,000,000, at least 10,000,000 are unable to read and write, and of these 6,000,000 do not even speak Spanish.

However, the plan and the appropriation of \$2,250,000 gold were carried by 132 to 7 votes.

REPORT AS TO CHILEAN STATUS IN CHUBUT DENIED

(Special to the Monitor)
SANTIAGO, Chile.—In an interview to the press Dr. Miguel Cruceaga Tocornal, until recently Chilean minister to the Argentine Republic and since appointed minister to Germany, declares that there is no foundation for the reports that the Chileans living across the border in southern Argentina, especially the territory of Chubut, are subjected to abuses, though he admits that the general insecurity in that part of Argentina is responsible for exceptional cases in which, however, other nationalities have been sharing.

Dr. Cruceaga affirms that the Argentine government always has responded readily and vigorously to his representations in such cases and he calls special attention to the conference of territorial governors held in Buenos Aires under the auspices of the minister of the interior as a result of the diplomatic representations made on behalf of various nationalities, in the course of which conference it was decided to centralize the judiciary and police system for the territories and especially improve and extend the means of communication and transportation.

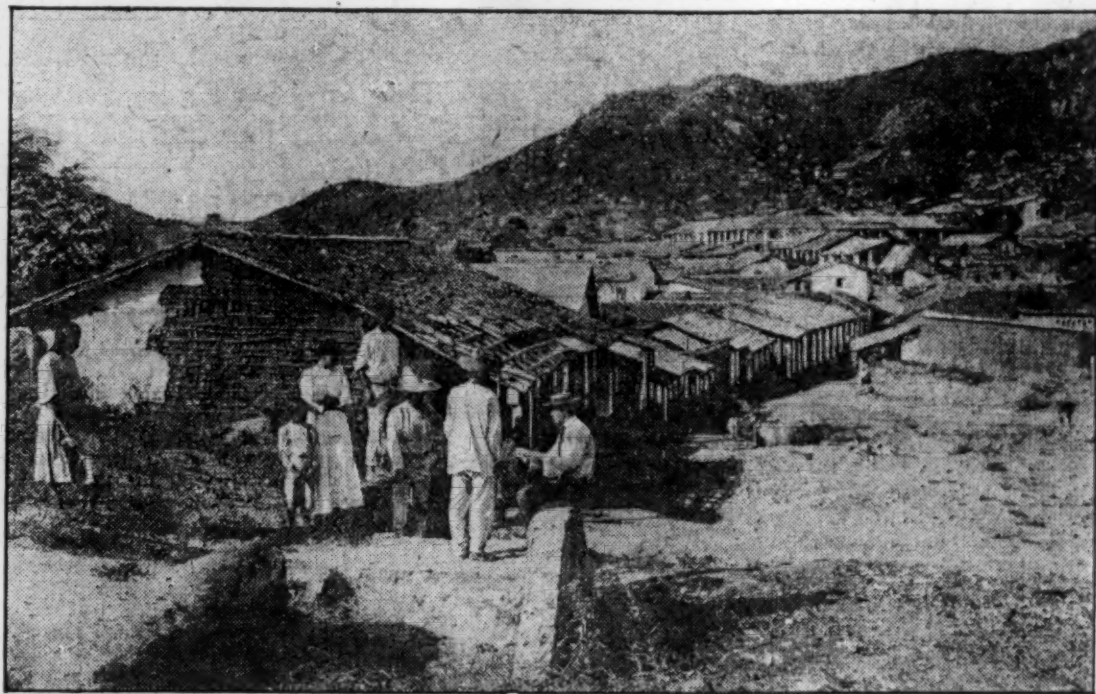
Altogether, the minister says, out of about 30,000 Chileans living in southern Argentina, especially Chubut, not more than 200 or 300 ever had cause to complain and in general the Chileans have the same prospects to attain prosperity as any other nationality in Patagonia.

COSTA RICANS TALK RAILROADS

(Special to the Monitor)
SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.—In the reformed political program published by the Civilista party prominence is given to the projected railroads to Guanacaste, and San Carlos and the trolley system of Grecia, also to the establishment of the agricultural mortgage bank.

It is announced that a French agricultural syndicate is negotiating with the government for the introduction of 1000 French settlers.

ACAPULCO IMPRESSES MOST ON PANAMA-SAN FRANCISCO VOYAGE



(Photo specially taken by George R. King)

In Acapulco, which, during colonial period, was only depot for Spanish fleets plying between Mexico and Philippines

City Excels in Picturesqueness and Old Spanish Fortress With Moat and Drawbridge, Now Mexican Barracks, Is Historic

ITS PEOPLE INTEREST

Following is given the concluding number in a series of specially prepared articles on Central America and Mexico by George R. King, the traveler and camera artist.

EVERYBODY aboard was eager to see Acapulco, and none was disappointed. By all odds this is the most interesting place at which we stopped on the entire trip. The town has an attractive and substantial appearance upon approach by sea.

Buildings in the center of the city are of solid construction while, on the hills that rise on three sides, the houses are of bamboo or light wood, covered with palm leaf thatch. The streets are roughly paved, but fairly clean. In the center of the city is the plaza, surrounded by well stocked stores of Yankee merchandise and with push carts loaded with fruits

and vegetables occupying space near the sidewalks.

The fort, which occupies a high point overlooking the harbor, is of the usual old Spanish construction, with massive walls, a moat, and a drawbridge. Of course it would be useless for defense against modern guns, and it is now used as soldiers' barracks, and as quarters for rebel prisoners, of whom there are many at the present time. These prisoners are all that one sees of the revolution in Mexico. West coast scenery is of very mountainous character with no large haciendas from which the insurgents can draw support during their raids. As a result quiet prevails and residents and property are comparatively secure.

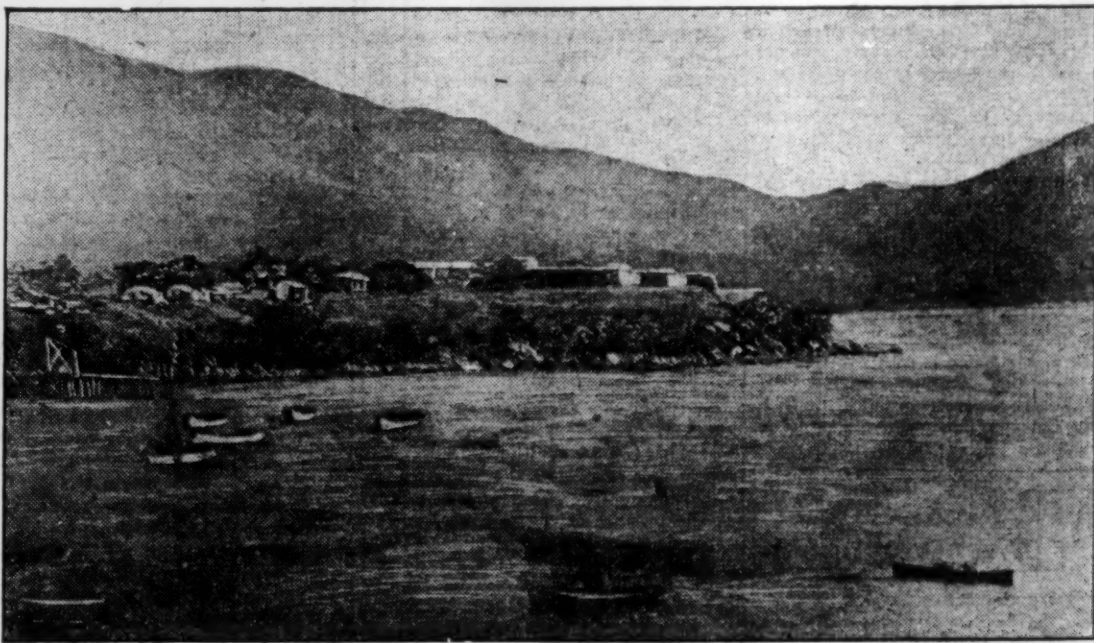
Views to be had from the fort are magnificent. The harbor, which is landlocked, is sharply divided by the point on which the fort is built. On the one hand is the shipping wharf, aside from the steamers anchored half a mile from shore, is made up mostly of lighters, and smaller fishing boats. On the other hand, south of the fort, the bay stretches for miles in a perfect curve to the narrow entrance, as beautiful as the Bay of Monterey in California.

The people are extremely picturesque. The men wear loose fitting garments and immense sombreros, and many pairs of

brown feet are seen through the lacing of the rough leather sandals worn by the natives quite commonly. The city as a whole certainly is one of the most interesting and picturesque in Spanish America.

Our last stop was at San Blas, and our stay ashore lasted only two hours. Nobody expressed regret, for there is little of interest there, and both crew and passengers were hoping to reach San Francisco. The country round about is marshy, and the city has done little in the way of improvements. We secured some fresh fish for the ship's store, also a supply of fruit; bananas, oranges and pineapples, the latter of finest quality.

We weighed anchor in the late afternoon, the next day passing Cape San Lucas, the southern extremity of Lower California. Then followed five beautiful days on the way to San Francisco, nearly always in sight of land. Before passing the Mexican boundary, heavy clothing and outer wraps were found necessary. The first rains had brought the green to the slopes of the coast of California, making the last days of our long journey most delightful. We ran into a thick mist just before reaching the Golden Gate, but it lifted as we passed into San Francisco bay. We landed at one o'clock, just 25 days from Panama.



(Photo specially taken by George R. King)

Fortress at Acapulco, once rated among most powerful of Spain's sentinels, and overlooking one of Pacific's best harbors

BRAZIL'S VICE-PRESIDENT FOR BROAD VIEW ON PRESIDENCY

(Special to the Monitor)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—What is considered a notable contribution to the interviews with political leaders that have appeared of late in the Brazilian press is published by O Imparcial giving the view on the presidential election campaign by the Vice-President of the republic, Dr. Wenceslao Braz.

Speaking about the candidacy of Senator Pinheiro Machado, abandoned by the Conservative Republican party owing to growing opposition to it throughout the country, the Vice-President said that while he had been one of its strongest supporters he was emphatically of opinion that at this severely critical hour all personal and sectional interests, considerations and conflicts should be absolutely discarded, and in support thereof read to his interviewer from a letter written by him several months ago to Senator Azeredo, who had approached him on the expediency of the Pinheiro Machado candidacy for the Republican Conservative party.

What he said in the letter bears out his affirmation that while his choice for President of the republic is Senator Pinheiro Machado he feels that neither personal nor regional motives should be al-

lowed to interfere with the will of the majority. It is noted that one passage of the letter emphasizes the urgency of reorganizing the defense of the country, and it is asked whether the Vice-President was apprehensive of foreign complications of any sort.

MEXICO EXPELS PERUVIAN POET

(Special to the Monitor)
VERACRUZ, Ver., Mex.—Don Jose Santos Chocano, the Peruvian poet, charged with being a pernicious foreigner on account of his alleged socialist activities, after being informed that President Huerta would reconsider the order of expulsion issued against him under application of paragraph 33 of the constitution, has been ordered deported on the steamer Corcovado bound for Havana.

In statements made to the local papers, which he visited under guard, he denied ever having meddled with politics or socialism, but assured the editors that he bore no rancor against Mexico on account of President Huerta's attitude toward him. Senor Santos Chocano expects to make a sojourn in the Cuban capital.

DR. TIGERINO IS EXPECTED TO GO TO EL SALVADOR

(Special to the Monitor)
MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—In view of the prominent part played during the last revolution by Dr. Toribio Tigerino and his son, the deputy, as representatives of the conservative government in Chinandega, one of the strongholds of the Liberals, much comment is heard on the decree of expulsion issued by President Diaz against the elder Tigerino.

It was generally believed that the decree would be revoked owing to the strong pressure brought to bear on the executive by many conservatives, but President Diaz apparently is satisfied that the conflict between the municipality of Chinandega and his government is due to the activities of Dr. Tigerino. It is believed that he will go to El Salvador, where he owns property.

CHACO AGITATES BOLIVIANS
(Special to the Monitor)
TARIJA, Bolivia.—There is considerable concern here in regard to the yet unknown terms of the recent agreement reached between Bolivia and Paraguay for the preservation of the status quo of the Chaco region, in dispute between them, Tarija being more nearly concerned in that region than other Bolivian sections.

LIC. VERA ESTANOL'S speech in the chamber for his plan to educate the Mexican Indian contains the significant statement that, the aboriginal dweller, today an alien in his own land, must be recognized as the foundation for the Mexican nation. This is entirely in keeping with that memorable address by President Huerta at the opening of the session which just closed with the passage of Lic. Vera Estanol's rudimentary school bill, an address which affirmed the essentially Indian character of the Mexican nation with a proud bluntness that was almost spectacular.

Both statements have an elemental force, of which the best illustration is afforded by the argument brought against the rudimentary school plan by Deputy Macias, who recalls not only the fact that of the 15,000,000 inhabitants of Mexico at least 10,000,000 are analphabets, but makes what is doubtless a revelation to most people, namely, that of those 10,000,000 illiterates, 6,000,000 do not know the language of the country, that is, Spanish. In these circumstances the establishment of rudimentary schools assumes the importance not merely of a policy of education and of nationalization thereby, vital as that is for the future of Mexico, but of the propagation of Latin thought and culture and more of the white man's civilization in the new world.

It may be doubted whether the political aim of the Mexican government is attained thereby, that is, whether the rudimentary education planned by General Huerta and Lic. Vera Estanol will bring up a generation capable of even a moderately responsible exercise of the suffrage. But compared with the regeneration, individual and collective, which the elements of instruction are certain to effect in the Mexican masses, the question seems secondary whether the Aztec and Tarascan, the Maya and the Zapotec, the Yaqui and the Otomi, will finally decide to work out their political salvation according to approved Saxon or Latin fashion. In fact, as one stops to think how very little genuine political responsibility there is either among Latins or Saxons—not to mention the rest of the white race—one fails to see on what grounds the descendants of people who originated two of the three native American civilizations—Aztec and Mayan—should have foisted on them an imitation of the institutions successively evolved by southern and northern Europeans. It is perhaps not at all chimerical to see in the new educational policy a promise for the spontaneous rise of native political institutions. As a first step for the teaching of patriotic history provided for in the rudimentary school program, proclaiming the achievements of Toltecs, Aztecs and Mayas will free the Indian from the mental thralldom into which he was thrust by the tradition of the Spanish conqueror.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
MAR DEL PLATA, A. R.—Construction on the port works is progressing rapidly and the most important parts are expected to be finished at an early date.

A special appropriation has been passed by the provincial government to aid in the resumption of the work on the esplanade.

SANTA FE, A. R.—The survey of the proposed change in the track of the Santa Fe provincial railroad is nearing completion.

BAHIA BLANCA, A. R.—It has been decided to make this port the final terminus of the Rosario to Puerto Belgrano railroad, originally planned to Punta Alta. The railroad now belongs to the Farquhar syndicate, which has acquired large holdings near the Southern railway, in the direction of the port of Ingeniero White, about 20 blocks from the principal square of Bahia Blanca, for the construction of the terminal station.

S. PAULO, Brazil.—It is officially reported from Tokio, Japan, that under the chairmanship of Count Sakai the Brazil Takushoku Kaisha, a colonization company, has been formed with a capital of \$500,000 for the purpose of settling 2000 Japanese families in the Iguaçu valley for rice, tea and silk cultivation.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The minister of public works has approved the plans and estimates submitted by the Sao Paulo Rio Grande railroad for the Sao Francisco line, between Uniao da Victoria and the Parana river.

It is announced that the Rio S. Paulo Navigation Company will shortly open a steamship service between Rio de Janeiro and Iguaçu, State of S. Paulo, with stops at all the ports of that state, as per government contract.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—It is reported from Rio de Janeiro that the minister of communications has ordered the federal railroad board to organize a delegation to represent Brazil at the coming South American railroad congress this year, to be held in Argentina.

PARA, Brazil.—The Commercial Association of Para is in receipt of an official communication from the minister of communications to the effect that the government of the state of Amazonas can no longer compel steamers bound from the upper Amazon affluents to Para and the Atlantic, to ascend the Rio Negro as far as Manaus, it having been definitely arranged that in future the fiscalization of the rubber coming from Amazonas state shall be attended to in the port of Parintins.

LIGHTING PLANT FOR PALMARES
(Special to the Monitor)
PALMARES, Costa Rica.—Small as is this place, the municipality has just made a contract with Hopkins & Orlich for an electric lighting plant that is to be completed as soon as possible. Residences will be supplied, in common with the municipality.

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IMMIGRATION TO PANAMA IN MAY NETTED 997

Number Coming and Going at Isthmus Ports, However, Mounts Much Higher

(Special to the Monitor)
ANCON, C. Z.—According to the figures of the quarantine service, the number of persons who landed at the port of Colon from foreign ports during the month of May was 4553, consisting of 1371 cabin, and 3182 steerage passengers, as given by the Canal Record.

The number of persons who embarked for foreign ports during the same period was 3883, consisting of 1979 cabin, and 1904 steerage passengers. The number of persons who landed over those who embarked was 668. Two thousand three hundred and twenty-five of the persons arriving in steerage were from Jamaica and other West India islands; 313 were from Columbia, and 131 from Costa Rica.

Passengers arriving "in transit" numbered 1552, consisting principally of people bound for the west coast of Central and South America, and tourists. This number is 1779 less than in April, due largely to the falling off in tourist travel. One hundred and nine vessels arrived at Colon during May, as compared with 103 in April.

The number of persons who landed at the ports of Panama and Ancon during the month from foreign ports was 783, consisting of 384 cabin, and 399 steerage passengers. The number of persons who embarked for foreign ports was 454, consisting of 263 cabin, and 191 steerage passengers. The number of persons who landed over those who embarked was 329. The net immigration to the isthmus during May was 997.

WIRELESS IN GUAYAQUIL PORT FIRST ON COAST

(Special to the Monitor)
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.—Installation of wireless apparatus in the office of the captain of this port is meeting with the approval of shipping men.

Recent tests showed it possible to get in touch with the English steamer, Chile, at a distance of 70 miles from port. The instrument however, is supposed to be effective at a distance of 200 miles. It is expected that this will be the first in a chain of wireless stations to be strung along the entire coast of Ecuador.

PUTUMAYO HAS WIRELESS TOWER

(Special to the Monitor)
LIMA, Peru.—No region of Peru has been more in the public print within the last few years than that of Putumayo, where great rubber gatherings take place. A new wireless tower, named the Encanto has been erected in that region, as a result of which better communication can be had with a heretofore comparatively inaccessible territory.

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Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.	Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass.
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Hinckley & Woods, 82 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.	Buch & Jolles, Inc., 910 Savannah Bank & Trust Bldg., Savannah, Ga.
LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE	STEEL CASTINGS
Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Calf and Kid, Philadelphia-Boston-London.	George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia-Boston-London.	WOOL
	F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston

Manufacturers Desiring to Change Locations

are invited to correspond with the Industrial Bureau of the Advertising Department of The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass. The Monitor believes it can be of real service in bringing communities who are looking for new industrial enterprises and manufacturers who are looking for new locations into touch with each other.

There will be no charge for this service.

New Suffragan Bishop Consecrated

Bishop Lawrence Presides at Ceremonies in Trinity Church When Archdeacon Is Elevated to Be Assistant in Diocese

MANY CLERGY PRESENT

Consecration of Archdeacon Samuel Gavitt Babcock as suffragan bishop of Massachusetts was held at Trinity church today, following early services in celebration of the communion and morning prayer. The Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., bishop of Massachusetts, presided at the consecration, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, D. D., missionary bishop of the Philippines, and the Rt. Rev. Edward Melville Parker, D. D., bishop-coadjutor of New Hampshire.

The presenting bishops were the Rt. Rev. Robert Codman, D. D., bishop of Maine; the Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Jr., D. D., bishop of Rhode Island, and the Rt. Rev. Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, D. D., presiding bishop of the Episcopal church, who was consecrated 46 years ago.

The sermon of presentation was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Frederick Davies, D. D., bishop of western Massachusetts, and he charged the bishop-elect with two duties, to lift from the shoulders of Bishop Lawrence some of the burdens and to be a shepherd of the clergy and to be ever mindful of the people of the church.

In drawing the parallel between the ministry of the apostles and that of the present day, Bishop Davies said, "In the territory of New England that will be ruled over by the new bishop there are three flocks for the shepherd of the church to know," said Bishop Davies, "the mill-towns with their industrial problems and social unrest; the scattered flock of the farmers and their families on the lonely farms; and then the foreign population."

Following the sermon, the different orders were administered to the bishop-elect, and he took the rest of the bishop's vestments.

The two attending presbyters were the Rev. Edward Taylor Sullivan, rector of Trinity church, Newton Center, and the Rev. Guy Wilbur Miner, the senior missionary of the diocese in point of years.

The Rev. Frederick Baylis Allen, superintendent of the Episcopal City Mission for 25 years, was master of ceremonies.

This is the first consecration of a bishop in Boston since Dean William Lawrence of the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge was called to succeed Bishop Phillips Brooks 20 years ago.

The archdeacon's episcopal robes were made in London and are a present to him from friends among both the clergy and laity. Bishop Lawrence expects to sail for England in a week and the new suffragan bishop will have oversight of the diocese during his two-months absence.

BOY SAVED AFTER FOUR-HOUR EFFORT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—John Goglik, 16 years old, was rescued from the West river under the Congress avenue bridge yesterday, after he had battled four hours with the swift incoming tide. He had been swimming and his leg was caught in one of the big tide gates that prevent the overflowing of the meadows. The fire and police departments were called out and a crowd of more than 3000 gathered. A rubber tube was inserted in the boy's mouth as the water passed over his head, that he might breathe. A trolley wrecker succeeded in smashing one of the six tide gates over the meadows so that the boy's head was again out of water. A special apparatus was then rigged up and the gate forced just enough to release the leg. He was brought up on the bridge by a fireman while the crowd cheered. He was uninjured.

PATRIOTIC LECTURE FOR CHILDREN

Nearly 300 little Italian girls from the special English classes of the Paul Revere school attended an illustrated lecture by Mrs. Henry Greenleaf Pearson in the Old South church yesterday afternoon. The lecture was delivered to give these immigrant children an idea of the real meaning of Bunker Hill day and of the Fourth of July, and the pictures were connected with the origin of these holidays. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Old South Meeting House Corporation.

IPSWICH TRIAL ADJOURNS

IPSWICH, Mass.—Trial before Judge Sayward of the 18 alleged principals in the affray of last Tuesday night, when the mill strikers conflicted with the police, with the result that one woman was killed and a number of other persons wounded, has adjourned until this afternoon when the arguments of counsel will be heard.

PHONE MANAGER LEAVES JULY 1

WORCESTER, Mass.—Edward Shattuck, manager of Worcester exchange of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company since November, 1911, Monday confirmed the report that he is to leave Worcester July 1 to accept another position with the company in the metropolitan district, including Roxbury, Dorchester, Jamaica and Bullyue.

TOWN HAS SPECIAL MEETING

HOLDEN, Mass.—There was a special town meeting Monday night in town hall. The warrant consisted of seven articles.

BISHOP AND HIS NEW SUFFRAGAN



THE REV. SAMUEL G. BABCOCK, D. D. Who is consecrated suffragan bishop



THE RT. REV. WM. LAWRENCE, D. D. Protestant Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. D. P. Card will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report to superintendent U. S. military academy for duty, relieving Capt. C. D. Cowles, Jr.

Capt. W. K. Bartlett, relieved from duty Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and will proceed to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., and report to commanding officer.

Maj. C. A. Ragan, relieved at Walter Reed general hospital, D. C., and will proceed to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Navy Orders

Lieut. N. H. Wright, detached bureau of steam engineering, June 21, 1913, to the Colorado as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. M. Murray, detached Maribee, Mass., to naval academy, Annapolis, Md., connection aviation.

Ensign Hamilton Harlow, detached the Florida to the Wyoming.

Ensign E. O. McDonnell, detached the Montana to the Florida.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Munson, detached provisional brigade marines to the Jupiter.

Assistant Civil Engineer Kirby Smith, detached naval station, Honolulu, H. I., to naval station, Newport, R. I.

Chief Carpenter E. L. Kempton, detached navy yard, Mare island, Cal., to the Jupiter.

Chief Carpenter L. S. Warford, orders of May 23, 1913, to the Jupiter, revoked.

Marine Corps Order

First Lieut. H. C. Judson, detached marine recruiting office, New York, to advance base school, Philadelphia.

Movements of Vessels

The Delaware is at the New York navy yard.

The Maryland is at Controller bay, Alaska.

The South Carolina has left Hampton roads for Tampico.

The Caesar has left Sewall point for the New York navy yard.

The New Hampshire has left Hampton roads for Veracruz.

The Neptune is at the Norfolk navy yard.

The Vulcan has left Sewall point for Boston.

The Petrel has left Galveston for Havana.

The Jarvis has left Norfolk for Newport.

The Foote has left Norfolk for Elizabeth City, N. C.

The Tacoma has left Guantanamo for Savannah.

The Calles is at Hongkong.

The Quilos is at Kiukiang.

The Villalobos has left Kiukiang for Shanghai.

The Helena has left Kiukiang for Hankow.

The Galveston is at Bremerton.

The St. Louis has left Port Townsend for Tatooch and San Francisco.

The Fox and the F-4 have left Bremerton for Neah bay.

NO SUMMER HIGH SCHOOL THIS YEAR

There will be no summer high school this year. This school was established for the purpose of giving pupils who failed to pass their examinations an opportunity to make up their work but lack of funds causes its discontinuance this year.

RHODE ISLAND JOINERS STRIKE

WESTERLY, R. I.—Between 150 and 175 carpenters here struck Monday. The strikers demand a shorter working week and an increase in wages. They have been receiving 37½ cents an hour for a 48-hour week. They demand 45 cents an hour for a 44-hour week. The demands of the carpenters were submitted to the masters about two months ago, and despite several conferences the two sides have failed to come to an agreement.

SHIPPING NEWS

Dealers suspended business at T wharf today in celebration of Bunker Hill day. The usual number of visitors appeared at the wharf to see the wonders of New England's great industry. "Only two new arrivals reached the wharf, the Jessie Costa with 125,000 pounds fresh groundfish, most of which was hake, and the Hortense with 23,000 pounds mixed groundfish. Flags were displayed at nearly every dealer's stall. No report was received from Gloucester today.

Most of the vessels in port today were fittingly decorated in observance of Bunker Hill day. Among them were the Evangeline at Commercial wharf, the San Jose at Long wharf and the City of Macao at the Atlantic works, East Boston. All displayed from stem to stern the flags of the international signal code.

The battleships at the navy yard were gaily dressed. Other vessels also honored the day by some display.

On her way from Boston to Liverpool the Cunarder Franconia arrived at Fishguard this evening. English time and is due at Liverpool tomorrow. She touched at Queenstown early today.

Outward bound for the fishing grounds the Provincetown fishing schooner Natalie J. Nelson, Captain White, mistyped and grounded on Lower Middle last night. Aided by the tug Hamilton A. Mathis the vessel was pulled off at high tide today and was apparently undamaged and continued her way seaward.

Tied up at Mystic docks, the British steamer Inkuha, which arrived late last night, made preparations today for removing her cargo. In her holds are 6000 tons of general cargo, half of which will be taken to New York. The vessel is under charter by the Hamburg-American line to assist in removing the accumulation of freight which the passenger vessels of the line were unable to handle.

Insurance companies interested in the harbor tug Mary Arnold which sank Monday in the Cape Cod canal are making preparations for raising her. She is owned by Dexter Craig of Plymouth.

SEEKING PIER BOY 2 HRS. LOST ON L YET GETS TO SHIP

Becomes Separated From Parents Hurrying for Cymric and Rides Around Circuit While the Police Hunt

LINER, HOWEVER, LATE

Delayed more than half an hour in sailing for Queenstown and Liverpool this morning by the arrival from Norfolk of the naval collier Vulcan, the White Star liner Cymric, Captain Starck, finally left her berth. The Vulcan came up to the Hoosac docks where the steamer was and the liner could not depart until the tug had left the collier.

The passengers on the Cymric numbered 703,396 in the cabin accommodations, and 307 in the steerage.

Harold Falknis, stepson of John Willis of New Bedford, who reached the South station at 7 a. m. to sail with Mr. and Mrs. Willis and their two children, nearly missed the boat. He became separated from the others and spent two hours riding around on the Elevated trains, mostly between the North and South stations, trying to reach City square.

Police were requested to hunt for the boy and send him on the next boat for Liverpool, his family boarding the Cymric. Just as the gangplank was lowered, however, Harold ran on to the dock. A rope ladder was hastily lowered, and aided by Jack O'Neil, foreman of the steamship line, the boy scaled the high-sided liner.

Louis Berger of Chicago, who spent the night in a City square hotel and said that he was not awakened at the requested hour this morning, arrived at the Cymric was backing out of the berth. Mr. Berger boarded the tug Taurus and with his baggage was placed aboard the vessel while she was in stream.

Fully 3000 people were on the docks to witness the sailing of their friends and all were dressed in holiday attire, with a profusion of flowers. The circus parade passing over the Charlestown bridge also added to the scene.

About 20 students of architecture from Harvard University under the direction of H. M. Frost, instructor at Harvard, sailed for a tour of inspection and observation through England, France, Switzerland and Italy. They are to return from Naples about Sept. 3.

The Rev. Samuel D. Price of Camden, N. J., was also a passenger. He was in charge of a party of about 20 delegates to the world's triennial Sunday school convention to be held in Zurich, Switzerland, next month. Later the party will tour Germany, Holland and Scotland, returning about Aug. 9.

M. J. Walsh of Los Angeles, a member of the order of Elks, who brought a letter of introduction from the mayor of his home city to Mayor Fitzgerald, was entertained by the Boston Elks before sailing today.

The Rev. Frederick C. Powell and the Rev. Spencer Burton of the Church of St. John the Evangelist of Boston, sailed to attend the annual chapter and retreat at Oxford, Eng., next month.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Soule of Chicago left for a trip abroad lasting until October.

William Taylor, who arrived in port Sunday on the Devonian and was held by immigration officials with 11 others, who were deported because they were considered likely to become a public charge.

Josef Adamowski, and Miss Patterson of Boston, who is going to Paris to exhibit her paintings in the Salon, were also cabin passengers. Miss Madeline Williams of Cambridge left for a four months' trip through England.

WEST BARNSTABLE IS PREPARING FOR M. V. M. OFFICERS

WEST BARNSTABLE, Mass.—Work of pitching the camp for the 600 officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia who will participate in the officers' school work here was continued today, with the expectation of having everything in readiness by Thursday when the school is to open.

The vanguard headed by Maj. Harrie C. Hunter of the quartermaster's department, with a detail of 16 men and four wagons, arrived here Saturday, and there has been something doing since all the time. Tons of camp impedimenta have been carried over the road to Pondville, some three miles from the railroad station.

Brig-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, who is to command the school, is expected on the ground today with his adjutant-general, Maj. Charles T. Cahill, and will see to the arrangements of the camp.

Those attending the school will embrace all the officers of the various departments, and of the infantry regiments and battalions.

They will entrain early on Thursday morning, and immediately on arrival dinner will be served, and at 2 o'clock the first session will be held.

Other officers who have been assigned to special duty at the school are Maj. Frank P. Williams, surgeon-general's department, and Maj. H. Bery Knowles, ordnance department. The latter has received 4200 rounds of blank and ball ammunition, which will be fired during the school sessions, and for its use General Sweetser has prepared an elaborate program.

PUPILS' GARDEN CONTEST ON

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—About 1000 pupils of the public schools have entered the garden contest under the auspices of the Improvement Association and new Home and School Garden Club, of which W. B. Atwell, superintendent of schools, is president. There will be two principal prizes of gold watches for the best garden raised by a boy and by a girl and special prizes for every grammar school building, every class in the high school and each grade from six to nine in the nine grammar buildings.

BLOWER STRIKE GOES TO UNION

Executive board members of the Boston Central Labor Union are to hold a special meeting tomorrow evening to take action in connection with the strike at the Sturtevant Blower and the Becker Machine companies' plants at Hyde Park. It is said that if a general strike is called the employees of the Mead-Morrison plant in Cambridge will come out.

LENOX GAIN \$1,500,000

LENOX, Mass.—The Lenox assessors have increased the valuation of the town to \$9,650,000, a gain of \$1,500,000 over last year, on the advice of the state tax commissioner, who holds that the valuation of Lenox should be \$10,000,000. The tax rate will be about \$11 on \$1000, the same as last year.

ORTH PUPILS TO PLAY

Piano pupils of John Orth are announced to appear in recital at 45 Lanark road, Brookline, June 20 at 7:45 o'clock p. m.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND	
Sailings from New York	June 17
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen	June 17
Scandinavia, for Rotterdam	June 17
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg	June 17
Prinzess Alice, for Bremen	June 17
Mendota, for Genoa	June 18
Campania, for Liverpool	June 18
Principe di Piemonte, for Naples	June 18
Genoa, for Liverpool	June 19
Berlin, for Bremen	June 19
Adriatic, for Liverpool	June 19
La Touraine, for Havre	June 19
America, for Rotterdam	June 19
Volutra, for Hamburg	June 19
New York, for Southampton	June 20
Florida, for Havre	June 20
Niagara, for Havre	June 20
Majestic, for Southampton	June 20
Columbia, for Liverpool	June 20
Minnehaha, for London	June 20
Finland, for Dover-Antwerp	June 20
Venezia, for Naples	June 20
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen	June 20
Kaiser Fr. Joseph I., for Naples	June 20
Santa Nevada, for Bremen	June 20
Rydan, for Rotterdam	June 20
Venezia, for Naples	June 20
Genoa, for Liverpool	June 20
Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen	June 20
Imperator, for Hamburg	June 20
St. Paul, for Southampton	June 20
Chicago, for Havre	June 20
Patricia, for Hamburg	June 20
Latland, for Dover-Antwerp	June 20
Minnehaha, for London	June 20
Finland, for Southampton	June 20
Russia, for Rotterdam	June 20
Roma, for Naples	June 20

Sailings from Boston

Cymric, for Liverpool	June 17
Devonian, for Liverpool	June 17
Bluecher, for Hamburg	June 17
Laurentia, for Liverpool	June 17
Parisian, for Glasgow via London	June 17
Canal, for Southampton	June 17
Cretic, for Naples and Genoa	June 17

Sailings from Philadelphia

Memoline, for Antwerp	June 20
Domination, for Liverpool	June 20
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg	June 20
Stamperia, for Mediterranean ports	June 20

Sailings from Montreal

Virgilian, for Liverpool	June 19
Respect, for Liverpool	June 19
Megantic, for Liverpool	June 19
Scythia, for London	June 19
Canal, for Southampton	June 19
Royal George, for Bristol	June 19
Tunisian, for Liverpool	June 19
Acadia, for London	June 19
Protector, for Glasgow	June 19
Teutonic, for Liverpool	June 19
Corinthian, for Liverpool	June 19

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool	
Arabic, for Boston	June 17
Cedric, for New York	June 17
Victorian, for Montreal	June 17
Laurentia, for Montreal	June 17
Mauretania, for New York	June 17
Milvian, for Boston	June 17
Frederic, for Boston	June 17
Battle, for New York	June 17
Bohemian, for New York	June 17
Enoch, for Montreal	June 17
Campania, for Montreal	June 17
Canada, for Montreal	June 17
Corinthian, for Montreal	June 17

Sailings from London

Stidlan, for Montreal	June 19
Minnetonka, for New York	June 19
Ionian, for Montreal	June 19
Minneapolis, for New York	June 19

Sailings from Southampton

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York	June 18
Philadelphia, for New York	June 18
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York	June 18
Olympic, for New York	June 18
Vittoria, for Montreal	June 18
St. Paul, for New York	June 18
George Washington, for New York	June 18
President Grant, for New York	June 18

Sailings from Sydney

Sonoma, for San Francisco	June 20
Makura, for Vancouver	June 20
*Carries United States mail.	

Incoming Steamships at Boston

DUE TODAY	
Inkuha, from Hamburg	June 1
Spishay, from Las Palmas	June 6
Vernon, from Sosa	June 11
Sagamore, from Liverpool	June 11
DUE WEDNESDAY	
Greenbank, from Gibraltar	June 12
Nicholas Cunee Baracca, from Sosa	June 12
DUE THURSDAY	
Bluecher, from Liverpool	June 8
Laconia, from Liverpool	June 10
Banan, from Santa Maria	June 11
Ruby, from Porto Rico	June 11
DUE FRIDAY	
Rapp, from Calcutta	May 5
C. J., from Puerto Plata	June 12
DUE SATURDAY	
Hyacinth, from Buenos Ayres	May 23
Bois de France, from Port Antonio	June 10
Vittoria, from Macoris	June 10
Parisian, from Glasgow	June 12
DUE TUESDAY	
Cretic, from Genoa	June 6
DUE WEDNESDAY	
North Point, from Fowey	June 10

REAL ESTATE

On account of the court house, real estate exchange, and building permit office being closed today, there are no reports published. The real estate news will be published tomorrow as usual.

GOV. BALDWIN NAMES COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

HARTFORD, Conn.—Governor Baldwin announced Monday the appointment of county commissioners in seven counties of the state in which deadlocks occurred between the Democratic Senate and the Republican House. All are Democrats.

In Hartford county, C. G. Gunning was rejected by the Governor and Edward T. Lyons of Hartford was named. James F. Clonahan of Meriden was named to be commissioner for New Haven county, former Mayor Dennis Mulvihill of Bridgeport for Fairfield county, William J. Bissell of Litchfield for Litchfield county, Michael O'Connell of Stafford Springs for Tolland county and L. E. Smith of Putnam for Windham county.

The appointments are for terms of four years from Oct. 1 next and will give the Democrats minority representation on each of the county commissions in the state, a development which the Governor has favored in many public addresses.

Governor Baldwin appointed Jeffrey O. Phelps, Jr., of Simsbury to be commissioner of domestic animals, succeeding Herman O. Averill of Washington for the four-year term beginning July 15 next.

SWEDES TO OBSERVE FOURTH

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Swedish-speaking people will be represented in the parade July 4 by a delegation of at least 1500 men. This nationality will also have two floats, one a Swedish-American representation and the other relating to historical events in Swedish history.

COMMITTEE NOMINEE DECLINES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—William C. Bliss, chairman of the public utilities commission, has decided that he will not serve as a member of the Republican town committee of East Providence, according to a letter received at a meeting of the committee Monday night.

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population, a gateway between the
North and the South, a natural trans-
portation center on a great water high-
way to the Panama canal; a city that
has overthrown old conditions and is to-
day making splendid strides toward very
first rank among American communities.

No federal census ever can give Cincin-
nati credit for the population to
which it may be regarded as entitled,
for it is practically a community spread
over a dozen different corporate munic-
ipalities in two different states, the center
of a district with a population of
approximately 800,000 people within a
10-mile radius.

But it is first of all the ambition of
Cincinnati to build the new city along
lines calculated to give its citizens more
happiness and prosperity per capita than
is found in any other city. Cincinnati
today enjoys a better credit than nearly
any other municipality through its own-
ership of the Cincinnati Southern rail-
road, the only railroad owned by a city
in the United States, and by reason of

CINCINNATI'S MUSIC HALL NOTABLE



International import attaches to biennial festivals in structure shown

other valuable municipal assets. It has
always been a solid city financially and
has never suffered seriously from panics
or financial depressions.

Helping the Masses

It may be thought curious that a city
which has had to bear the charge of
being the "worst governed city in the
United States" should be really doing
more today for the common good of the
masses of its people than perhaps any
other of its class. Cincinnati now is fol-
lowing up its work for better conditions
in many directions, having vigorously
undertaken to improve its housing prob-

lem and to create a reform in this di-
rection. It has established a rigid in-
spection of its food; it is providing free
public bath houses and other modern
improvements.

Within the last five years Cincinnati
has rebuilt practically its entire school
system and has stepped from an unde-
sirable position in the matter of educa-
tion to the very first rank as an edu-
cational center. It is the only city in
the United States having a public school
system ranging from the kindergarten
at one end to the municipal university
at the other; the first city to establish
a cooperative engineering course and the

first city to adopt the German idea of
continuation schools, through which
factory apprentices who otherwise w-
be denied educational help beyond m-
grades are enabled to supplement a
fragmentary education.

Cincinnati has just completed the
best office building of any inland city
the world, the new Union Central b-
ing, which is to be the home of the
cincinnati chamber of commerce, now on
the largest commercial organization
the country. The chamber of comm-
has consolidated with itself several
organizations and increased its mem-
ship within the past year from 80,
2000.

Last Decade Significant

All the sky-scrapers in the down-
town business district of Cincinnati, with
exception, have been built since 1900.
Building construction in the last 10 y-
was twice as much as the record of
previous decade and in one year built
construction showed an increase of
over that of 1900. Millions of dol-
lar have been spent by the railroads for
improvements. Millions have been in-
vested in new factories; whole industrial
munities have been developed. With
years the bank clearings have incre-
65 per cent, manufactured output 55
cent, post office receipts 93 per cent,
property values 145 per cent.

Cincinnati has added within the
year more than 1000 acres to its
area, and is developing a great system
parks, boulevards and playgrounds,
taking advantage of Cincinnati's na-
ally picturesque location, will make
one of the most beautiful cities in
world. It has taken over the unused
of the old Miami & Erie canal and is
ing to make it into a boulevard and

ANDERSON, IND., MAKES EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS HOME-COMING TIME

City with Hundred Diversified
Industries Shows What It Is
Doing and Makes Merry with
Former Residents as Guests

INCLUDE HOOSIER POET

ANDERSON, Ind.—Citizens of this
thriving manufacturing center,
which has a hundred diversified
industries, have just concluded an
exhibition of "Things Made in Anderson."
Besides the exhibition there was a
home coming feature, some hundreds of
invitations having been sent to former
residents to return and enjoy the double
event. A large number responded, and
many complimentary things have been
said by visitors as to the city, now grown
to a population of 25,000, and its large
and prosperous manufacturing plants.

It was believed by the business men
that it would be to the benefit of all to
gather together in this manner; consequently
it was arranged to have a tent 1800 feet
in length stretched along one of the prin-
cipal streets of the city, ten feet on either
side being reserved for exhibits of all the
things made in Anderson.

This exhibition was opened on the 31st
day of May, Governor Ralston coming up
from Indianapolis to perform the cere-
mony. There was a big parade headed
by the Governor and former Governor
Durbin, with other citizens in automo-
biles, and followed by various exhibits
of products manufactured in Anderson,
the parade ending at the big tent, where
the Governor, after making a fitting
speech, pressed the button and opened the
great show which was to last until mid-
night of Saturday, June 7.

On entering the tent the first thing to
attract attention was the exhibit of the
manual training department of the An-
derson schools, the print shop, the cabi-
net or wood working department, the
forging room or blacksmith shop, with
the boys actually engaged in these dif-
ferent branches of work and some of the
best work done during the year. The
girls in the domestic science department
were sewing and cooking, having dresses
and other garments on display, several
of the girls having made their own com-
mencement gowns.

The city, without cost to the exhibitors,
furnished all the electric light and power
for the exhibit, all water necessary to



Crowd watching parade pass Union block in Anderson

be used by exhibitors, and also cold
drinking water from modern fountains.

On Tuesday there was a reception to
the poet, James Whitcomb Riley, the
most distinguished of the home coming
guests. On Wednesday the special fea-
ture was the merchants' parade, made up
of the local post of the G. A. R., a com-
pany of Rough Riders on horseback, a
company of Boy Scouts and a large dis-
play of floats representing almost every
line of business in the city.

On Saturday night there was a parade
composed of men whose names were
"Bill" and "John." About 200 men were
mustered under each name and a pecu-
liarity of the march was that the column
of Bills was led by a man whose name
was William Johns, and the column of
Johns was led by a man whose name was
John Williams. Rich and poor, high and
low, professional men and laborers en-
tered into the fun of the occasion and
contributed much to the amusement of
all.

Anderson is named for the Indian chief
Anderson (Kikthawenund) and was
founded on the site of an Indian village
in 1820. It is in the center of a rich
agricultural region and has many miles
of paved streets and concrete walks and
good roads leading into the surrounding
territory. Many of its industries have
originated and been developed from the
inventive genius of its own citizens.

There are four steam railroads passing
through the city and it is the center of
the Union Traction system of Indiana,
which built its first line of road from
this place. These transportation facili-
ties give easy access to the outside world
and enable its citizens to reach the state

capital and adjoining county seats at any
hour of the day.

The city owns both the electric light
and water plants. Both are practically
free from politics and are a success, be-
ing free from indebtedness. The light
plant furnishes electricity for light at
six cents per kilowatt and for domestic
purposes at three cents. The city also
maintains a well equipped fire depart-
ment with four stations. The financial
interests are provided for by seven in-
stitutions, including banks and loan and
trust companies. The public school sys-
tem is regarded as one of the best in
the country, there being 12 fine school
buildings, all but one of modern con-
struction. The city has a Carnegie library
building, well equipped with books and
contains rooms which may be used for
public gatherings. The ladies of the city
maintain a number of literary, musical
and social clubs and an art association.

Outdoor recreation is provided for
through parks. The Mounds park is the
most notable and attractive. To serious
minded visitors here interest in the pre-
historic Mound Builders is uppermost.

PRESIDENT MILNER TO RETIRE

COLLEGE STATION, Tex.—Col. R. T.
Milner, for five years president of the
Agricultural and Mechanical College of
Texas, has announced his resignation
from the presidency of the college. The
resignation was tendered to the board
of directors in their annual meeting.
Colonel Milner will return to his old
home at Henderson, where he will look
after his farm.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

WE AND THE WORLD
When his instrument is out of tune
The violinist knows
What'er he plays must lack in grace
However well he bows.
So when the heart is out of tune,
The world seems all awry.
And it won't come right and then
be bright
Till we correct the "why."

AT ST. JOHNS
The tides they laugh and shout and
From Monday clear to Monday
And seem to have a lot of fun
Up in the Bay of Fundy.

If the hundreds of whales recently
off Cape Cod were of the Arctic
whale species it proves that there
still a good many right whales left

ELUCIDATED
Young Chick—Mother, ought I to
pin feathers or pen feathers?
Mother Hen—Well, now that the
are pinning them on their hats
better to say pin feathers, but in a
times when the full grown feathers
used to make quills of with which
write, they deemed it proper to call
pen feathers.

The three-in-one meal lasting
8:45 p. m. to 4:30 a. m., which was
cently served in London by an Ame-
rican, serves to recall the conundrum
"What is the difference between a
gry man and a gourmand?" and also
answer: "One longs to eat and the
eats too long."

IN THE EVERGLADES
"Since Riverly bought that barga
Florida land which he saw adver-
the papers he seems to think he is
in the swim."

"Yes, and he has a right to, for
has since learned it is under four
of water."

If the government should go abo-
to find out, by careful investigation,
how, at this time, the Standard Oil
pany can afford to divide a sixty m-
dollar "melon" among its stockhold-
might prove rather illuminating.

SIR W. LAURIER TAKES VACAT-
OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Wilfrid I-
has left the capital to spend a few
at Arthabaskville, Que. A little lat-
the summer Sir Wilfrid and Lady La-
will probably spend a holiday
friends in the mountains of the New
land states.

City Gains 20th Century Skyline



towers 495 feet above Fourth street, meets the eye from every angle in the city and marks the center of the commercial district

way for interurban roads, which improvements, including the interurban entrance, will cost \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Public Improvements

Within the last two years \$11,000,000 have been spent or contracted to be expended for public improvements, including \$3,000,000 for a new sewerage system, \$2,500,000 for a new court house, \$1,750,000 for parks, \$250,000 for a convention hall, \$50,000 for the University of Cincinnati and \$600,000 for street improvements.

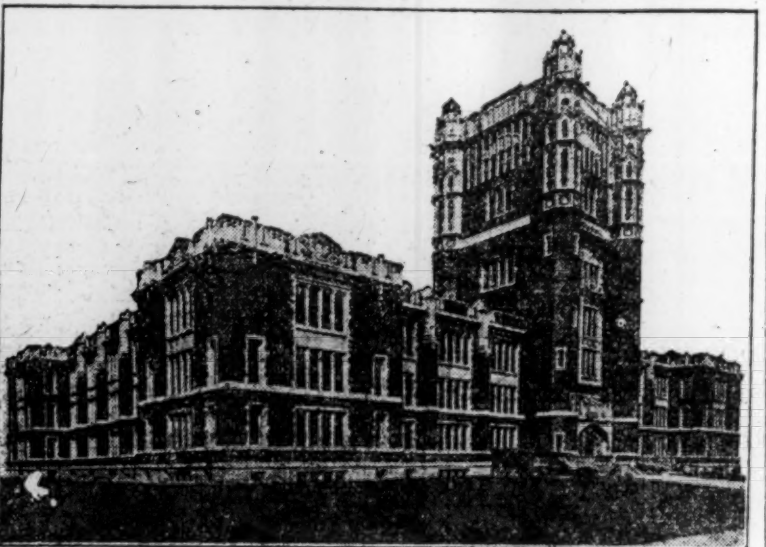
Practically every human want can be supplied in Cincinnati either from among the products of its nearly 3000 factories or from the jobbing houses established here by reason of Cincinnati's great advantages as a distributing center. It is solidly established as a manufacturing center and its prosperity depends but little upon any one particular industry.

In Cincinnati's factories nearly 100,000 people are employed and the manufacturing output, according to the factory census of 1910, was \$260,000,000.

Shipping Point

Cincinnati's location is superior as a shipping point. It is the center of 200,000 miles of first class railways, is located on the Ohio river and is only 100 miles distant from the center of population. The consuming markets of the country are within easy reach. A manufacturer located in Cincinnati, it is claimed, can reach a larger number of consumers in less time and at less average expense for freight and express charges than from any other industrial center. As a jobbing center, Cincinnati has many large and strongly established houses, especially in dry goods, millinery, clothing, shoes and groceries, these being the staple lines; and in addition having

HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL ULTRA-MODERN



Cincinnati school efficiency reflected in splendid new \$800,000 structure

houses handling practically every sort of merchandise.

Cincinnati has a great many things that make it attractive to the visitor and afford its people ample facilities for wholesome recreation. First among them may be mentioned the Cincinnati Zoological Garden, ranking among the very best of its kind. Though not so large as some other zoos, it has a very complete collection of rare animals and birds. The Cincinnati zoo covers 60 acres of ground and in summer is a place of great interest and beauty. In addition to its fine animal collection musical concerts are given throughout the summer and a

fine clubhouse affords every facility. On summer evenings the Cincinnati zoo is the gathering place for thousands of Cincinnati's own people and visitors within the city—a happy, light-hearted throng.

Cincinnati has three principal amusement parks—Coney Island, situated about 10 miles up the Ohio river, Chester park in the north side of the city and the Lagoon across the river in Kentucky. Between the city and Coney Island is maintained a line of steamers operating in the summer season and carrying an immense passenger traffic. The Ohio river is picturesque in the extreme and a steamboat excursion on a moonlight sum-

Stable Municipal Credit. Ownership of a Railroad and Educational Strength Stand Out in Changed Order of Things

SCHOOLS ALL REBUILT

mer night is one of the most delightful experiences that Cincinnati has to offer its visitors.

Points of Interest

The city abounds in points of interest, including the famous Rookwood Pottery on the brow of Mt. Adams, the Art Museum and Art Academy in Eden park, Burnet Woods and many other public parks and playgrounds and athletic fields, summer resorts, country clubs, golf links, a bathing beach, fishing camps, boat clubs, and various facilities for recreation. It has a fine new baseball park that cost \$400,000, while Ft. Thomas, a military reservation is across the river and the Fernbank dam in the Ohio river below Cincinnati.

In the city proper there are many things of public interest, including the Tyler Davidson fountain, the Cincinnati observatory, the Ohio Mechanics Institute. Cincinnati is famous for its good music; it has several splendid musical schools and is one of the few cities capable of sustaining a symphony orchestra. Its biennial May festivals are international affairs.

Cincinnati is a many-sided city. It is a center, not only of industry and commerce, but of art, music and culture; a city full of charms for the visitor and a wholesome place in which to have a home and a business.



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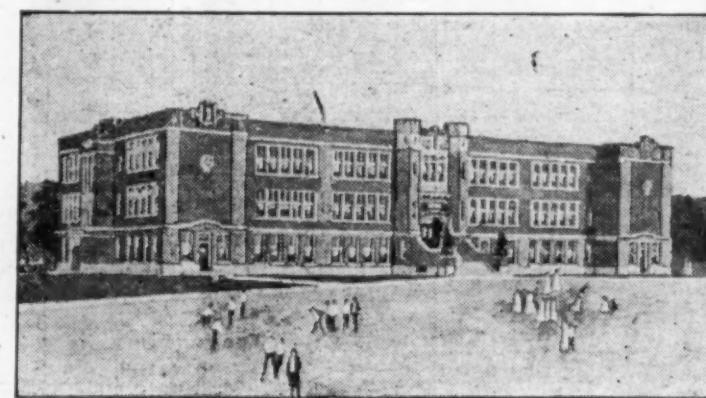
The R. F. Johnston Paint Co.

CINCINNATI

BOSTON

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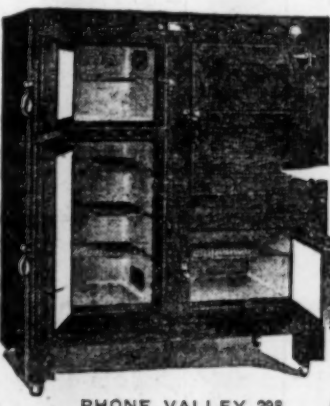
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Monroe Refrigerator Company Dept. "C."
LOCKLAND, CINCINNATI, O.

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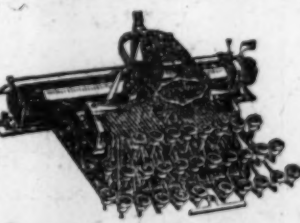
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Produces a superb lustre—A rich, handsome gloss, on any varnished or painted surface. Used in refined homes.



Ye Old Colonial Easy Task Polish

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China to Decorate (White) 33 1/2% off
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Photographic Supplies 10% to 30% off
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\$40 Ration Suits \$27.50
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Beautiful Linen Suits \$20.00
These garments will be tailored with identical the same care and skill as if you were paying regular prices.
Special June Prices for
Making Skirts \$3; Making Suits \$13

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Just Beyond 25th St.

Cincinnati Corset Co.

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FLOWERS

Fresh from Our Own Greenhouses

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Phones 1932, 1933

MAIN STREET, COTTAGE GROVE, ORE.



COTTAGE GROVE, Ore.—At the southern end of the beautiful valley of the Willamette, in Lane county, 144 miles south of Portland, advantageously located on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, lies the progressive city of Cottage Grove, with a population of 2500 in 1912. Oregon & Southeastern railroad runs from Cottage Grove to the Row River watershed, 2 1/2 miles east of Disston in the Calapooya mountains, in heart of great timber reserve and the finest timber belt in Lane county. Is only gateway into the Bohemia mining district, a camp of great natural wealth. Solidly prosperous under the regime of its pioneer settlers, Cottage Grove has developed into a place where the newcomer finds up-to-date hotels. Cement sidewalks gridiron the city and asphalt pavements like those of the metropolitan centers have been laid. A sanitary system of drainage has been put in, electric lights illuminate comfortable homes and an abundant supply of pure water under a gravity system drawn from mountain streams is piped into the city for both domestic use and protection against fire. City owns water system and each householder is supplied at nominal cost. Lumbering is main industry, but horticulture and dairying are fast coming to the front. Climate is unsurpassed for raising of berries. More than \$40,000 expended in 1912 on street improvements.

CIVIL SERVICE IN CONSULAR WORK

WASHINGTON—Under direction of President Wilson, Secretary Bryan has issued a statement announcing the purpose of the administration to maintain the civil service principle in the consular service.

Promotions will continue to be made upon examinations and vacancies are to be filled from outside the service only when the administration holds that they cannot be properly filled from within.

PLAN MIDSUMMER FESTIVAL

CHICAGO—Scandinavians of Chicago are to celebrate "Midsummer day," June 22. At Elliott's park there will be a festival at which the principal speaker will be Governor Eberhart of Minnesota. Among the features will be Maypole dances by men and women in native costumes, and the coronation of the queen of the festival.

NORWAY-AMERICA TREATY EXTENDED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Bryan and Norwegian Minister Bryan signed a treaty on Monday extending for another term of five years the special arbitration treaty between the United States and Norway, which will expire by limitation on June 24. This makes 15 such treaties now before the Senate for ratification.

189 SHIPS BUILT IN MAY

WASHINGTON—There were 189 sail, steam and unrigged vessels, aggregating 39,913 gross tons built in the United States in May, according to a report by the department of commerce. Of these 109 vessels are to be propelled by steam.

\$6 A BUSHEL FOR TOMATOES

TYLER, Tex. — Tomatoes are still bringing \$2 per crate. There are three crates to a bushel, which makes the tomatoes bring \$6 per bushel. The yield this season is good.

POLITICAL SCIENCE BRANCH ABOLISHED

WASHINGTON — It was announced Monday that the trustees of George Washington University had decided to abolish the college of political science on account of lack of funds, and that the eight professors and lecturers employed by that branch of the university would have to seek other positions.

The college was founded in 1907 to train men for the public service. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. John Hay, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and others pledged financial support at that time, but most of them are said to have refused to renew their subscriptions on the ground that the university had failed to comply with the original conditions.

CARBIDE FIRM INCORPORATED

OTTAWA, Ont. — The Union Carbide Company of Canada has been incorporated federally with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and headquarters at Toronto.

N. E. A. GUIDES TO BE EXAMINED ON HISTORY OF CITY

SALT LAKE CITY—Couriers at the congress of the National Education Association, July 5 to 11, must be examined to prove their fitness to answer questions and to give satisfactory guidance for visitors. They will all be college and high school students. Every candidate will be expected to be familiar with the streets and attractions of the city and he must know of the history of landmarks and institutions.

The state has appropriated \$7000 of public money for the entertainment of the convention and funds from other sources are said to be ample.

PROFESSOR HAMILTON RESIGNS

BALTIMORE—Alexander Hamilton, for many years an instructor in the public schools of this city and for 40 years professor of mathematics at City College, has announced his retirement.

VIEW OF STREET IN GREAT BEND, KAN.



GREAT BEND, Kan.—Situated in the central part of Kansas on a bend in the Arkansas river. Great Bend is the county seat of Barton county. This county is situated in the great wheat belt of Kansas. A few times it was the banner wheat producing county in the United States. Great Bend has about 5000 population partly made up retired farmers. The above scene is typical of nearly every Saturday afternoon. At the left of the automobiles, hidden from view, is a large park, enclosing the county court house. The original intention was to build the town around the court yard square. This plan was soon abandoned, however, and the town was built mostly on the west side of the square, south to the depot, nearly a mile from the park. The accompanying scene marks an epoch of thrift and prosperity. It contrasts decidedly with a scene that might have been pictured 15 years ago. At that time, the street would have been crowded with teams and wagons instead of automobiles. Many farmers own machines and it is no uncommon sight to see the farmers' wives bringing their butter and eggs in their cars to the markets of this thriving little city.

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

EASTERN

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BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the **BLANK BOOK CORNER**, Phone Richmond 1492.

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O. CUSUMANO, Importer Florentine Specialties, majolica, terra cotta carved goods. 395 Boylston st., Boston.

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REPRODUCTIONS of Old Masters in colors at 5 cents each; pen and ink reproductions. O. CUSUMANO, 395 Boylston st.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

BIBLES
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 South St., Boston—Bibles of all denominations; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.

BRASS CRAFT
J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS
G. H. WESTON & CO., 25 Exchange st., off State st. Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamlois Skins.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES
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BREN LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, Milk st., Boston. HOYT, MAJESTIC, ASTLEY. Combination breakfast to 2.

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MODERN AND GROWING

MANCHESTER, N. H.—There is something about the name Manchester that speaks of industrial activity, so it is not surprising to find that this New Hampshire city, with more than 70,000 people, is the manufacturing and commercial center of northern New England. Like its namesake in England, Manchester, N. H., is conspicuous for textile making. One plant alone employs 15,000

54,000,000 pounds of cotton and 15,000,000 pounds of wool. The cotton turned into cloth makes almost 250,000,000 yards; and all kinds of cloth made in one year measure 147,119 miles.

The company has fitted up a fine playground for the children of its employees. The plot of land contains a baseball diamond, a running track and football field. There are all sorts of amusement features.

A textile school is also maintained by the company and the young people are ambitious to avail themselves of learning the trade in all its details.

Some of the noteworthy buildings in Manchester include the postoffice, the Y. M. C. A., the city hall, the court house, the Joliet clubhouse, the Masonic home and the new Amoskeag Bank building. The Lincoln statue on the high school lawn attracts the visitor. The

Prestige in Manufactures Belongs to Manchester, Eng.; First and Lasting Fame Connected with Cotton Industry; Roman Post

ONCE A MARKET TOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Manchester is a corporate and parliamentary borough of Lancashire, situated in the hundred of Salford, on the east bank of the Irwell. It is the third largest city in Great Britain, and the center of the most extensive manufacturing district in the world.

Its claim to be regarded as an ancient city is undoubted, as it is mentioned as a Roman station, and spoken of at the time of the Norman conquest in connection with Salford and Rochdale. The uncertainty of all trustworthy information, however, especially as regards its origin, renders any account of its early history a matter of doubtful value. Like

Leeds, it is one of the towns mentioned by Macaulay in the famous "third chapter" of his "History of England."

Manchester, he writes, had been required by the Protector to send one representative to his Parliament, and was mentioned by writers of the time of Charles II. as a busy and opulent place. Cotton had during half a century been brought thither from Cyprus and Smyrna; but the manufacture was in its infancy. Whitney had not yet taught how the raw material might be furnished in quantities almost fabulous. Arkwright had yet not taught how it might be worked up with a speed and precision which seem magical. The whole annual import did not, at the end of the seventeenth century, amount to 2,000,000 pounds, a quantity which would now hardly supply the demand of 48 hours. That wonderful emporium, which in population and wealth far surpasses capitals so much renowned as Berlin, Madrid and Lisbon, was then a mean and ill-built market town, containing under 6000 people. It then had not a single press. It now supports a hundred printing establishments.

LIGHTING ON MAIN THOROUGHFARE



One of 12 arches on Elm street supported for illumination by business men

operatives with a weekly earnings of \$150,000. The annual production of goods of the city totals in value about \$50,000,000.

Much of the present day prosperity of Manchester is due to the work of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, of which W. H. Underwood is president and William Savacool the secretary. The school system is also to be noted as above the average. The character of the buildings proves that the authorities are not stinting in their provisions for public education. The public parks and the commons are other features on which Manchester people pride themselves.

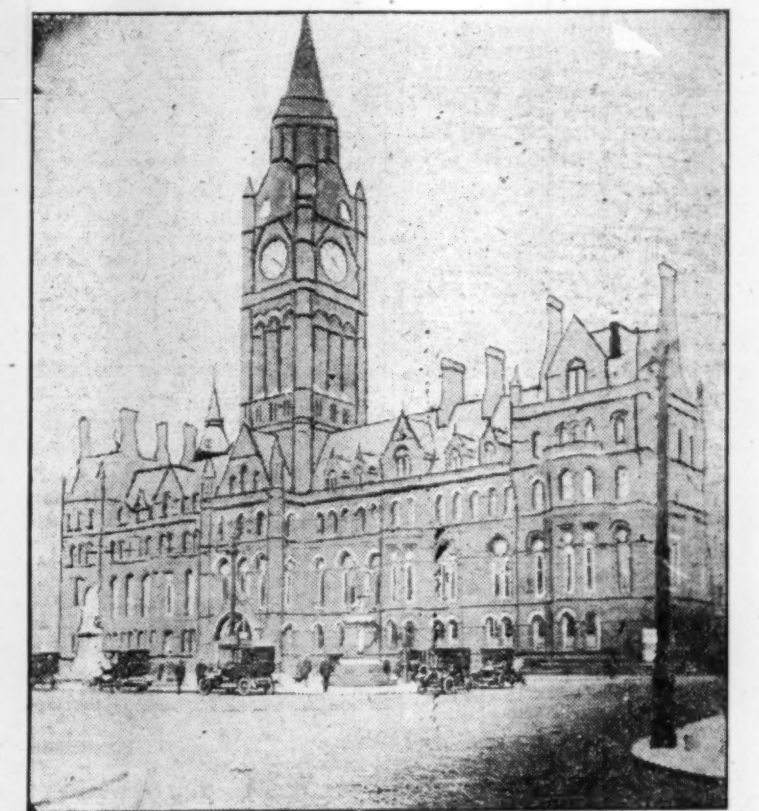
When it is considered that Manchester owes much of its growth to the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company it may be understood why the citizens look on this immense plant as something akin to a public institution. Some interesting statistics show the extent of this concern. The mills consume annually more than

soldiers' monument is a fine adornment to the Merrimack common.

Nearby is Lake Massabesic, which not only furnishes Manchester with excellent water in an unlimited quantity, but as a pleasure resort it is well-nigh unrivaled in New England. The scenery all about the lake is superb. Pine Island park also has special attractions. Here the Merrimack river affords excellent opportunity for canoeing.

Manchester's streets and residential quarters reflect the prosperity of the place. The streets are well lighted. The New Hampshire community has advantage of being the center for six steam railway lines, while there is good rapid transit, interurban and suburban electrical transportation. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has recently taken measures to acquaint the country with what it considers to be exceptional opportunities for manufacturing establishments to locate there.

MASSIVE PILE GIVEN TO PUBLIC USE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Manchester, Eng., town hall, in the tower of which is a noted chime of bells

MILLS ON EAST BANK OF MERRIMACK RIVER



View of upper part of great textile plant at Manchester, N. H.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"THE MEXICAN"
At popular prices "The Mexican" is an entertaining melodrama, once the dull and useless first act, characteristic of playwright beginners, is over. This play by Miss Mildred Champagne was presented for the first time anywhere Monday evening at the Plymouth theater.

Interest begins in the second act, which has for its scene a clearing on the Santa Clara ranch, Mexico. Jim Deering is there trying to put the property on a legitimate business basis, that dividends may be paid by sale of ranch products instead of by watering stock in New York, which has been the method of his father-in-law, John Hudson. Mrs. Deering, a flighty, ingenious creature, spends the days and evenings riding about the ranch with Don Jose, major domo of the property, and secretly a leader of a band of 600 revolutionists.

Figuring prominently in the action is Donna Inez, a sort of Carmen, and the mother of Don Jose. Don Jose's romantic attentions to Mrs. Deering quite captivate that lady, and she sits in the moonlight while he teaches her the words of a Mexican love song. He forces his attentions on her, but a slinky American comes in and drops

him with a shot. Then comes a succession of thrills, for the author has appropriately used a plot long popular in Spanish drama, a husband jealous of his wife's interest in a man who turns out to be her own brother. For it is revealed that Donna Inez was married 20 years before to John Hudson, who afterward married in New York. Announcement of the relation of Don Jose and Mrs. Deering causes the Mexican to call off the revolutionists whom he had summoned to avenge him on the Americans, and the play ends in the air, with everybody left decidedly unhappy by the marriage revelations. This was apparently the author's intention, for all through she condemns conditions that make such marriages possible.

The sincerity of the author carries her play in spite of lack of playwriting skill. She evidently knows sufficient of Mexico for the purposes of this play, and manages to sustain the atmosphere, in spite of the colorless American characters, for the Mexican characters are well drawn. The dialogue is wordy, slangy and drips with trite phrases of the dime romance style, yet has a vigor of its own.

Miss Gordon played Inez with variety of tropical emotion and won sympathy

in a by no means fascinating character, still a character drawn with a sincerity seldom realized in melodrama. Her dialect seemed spontaneous and had a charm of its own. Of similar quality was Miss Rotoli's impersonation of a mischievous Mexican girl, an impersonation worthy of any stage. Mr. Meehan made Don Jose intense. He should speak louder. A friendly audience applauded Miss Gordon and the author, and became much interested as the play progressed. The performance showed thorough rehearsal and a vigor unusual in a stock production of a new play, which is more of a task than putting on two or three tried plays that come to the stage director ready for rehearsal. Next week, "The House Next Door," with Wyley Birch in the cast.

Jim Deering.....Douglass Wood
John Hudson.....Wright Kramer
H. Bremer Fleming.....Frederic Burt
Don Jose.....John Meehan
Julio.....Edward Langford
Jenkins.....William Lorenz
Madge Deering.....Rosamond Carpenter
Mrs. Hudson.....Mrs. George A. Hibbard
Carmela.....Francesca Rotoli
Donna Inez.....Eleanor Gordon

"THE ROYAL MOUNTED"

Victor O'Brien, Irish sergeant of the Canadian mounted police, is ordered to Russell's lumber camp on the Great Elk in search of a fugitive. He meets Rosa Larabee, sister of a guide and trapper,

The Manchester of today has many fine public buildings, among which the town hall undoubtedly ranks first. It was built by Waterhouse, 1868-77, and completed in 1883 at a total cost of £1,053,000 and occupies an area of 8648 square yards. The clock tower, which rises to a height of 286 feet, contains a fine peal of 21 bells. The Royal exchange, an imposing building in the Italian style, has a meeting hall said to be the largest in the United Kingdom. The Free Trade hall, the scene of so many historic gatherings, holds 5000 people, and is a memorial of the agitation which resulted in the repeal of the corn laws.

The facilities for education in Manchester have been greatly extended and improved within recent years. The grammar school is the most ancient, and was founded by Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter in 1515. Owens College, which was founded in 1851, by John Owens, who devoted £100,000 to the purpose, received its charter as a separate university in 1903. In the political world, Manchester has always taken a leading place. The famous Anti-Corn Law League, which, after a seven years struggle, caused the repeal of the corn laws, had its origin here, and the Manchester school stands for a well-defined political faith, which has free trade as its principal tenet.

falls in love with her, and learns that the accused man is her brother. Partly for love of Rosa, and partly because Sam Larabee shot for a just cause, O'Brien lets Sam escape. Before leaving the vicinity as a prisoner, for treason, O'Brien discovers that Brown was a fugitive from justice, and that in shooting him Larabee was entitled to a reward instead of punishment. 'Tis an ingenious denouement. Such is "The Royal Mounted," Cecil B. de Mille's four-act melodrama at the Castle Square theater this week. Romance is certainly a desirable qualification in drama, and although people today expect struggles for an end, real conflict of emotions, and not a discussion about those ends, the audience seemed to appreciate the pretty romance of O'Brien and Rosa.

Acts two and four were a credit to Mr. Craig. The lumber camp scene with white-capped mountains seen over the roof of a rude cabin in the forest, was applauded. From the chimney of the cabin curled up blue smoke. A lighted lamp hung inside, visible through the one window. A sunset glow warmed the sparkling landscape, and moonlight added romance.

William Carleton has a strong, pleasant voice which he uses to advantage in singing. In the serene scene, outside the lumberman's cabin, his Irish accent pleased. Miss Shirley was best in her sentiment. Donald Meek gave Sam Larabee a quiet, almost morbid intensity.

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Miss Browne was a believable French Canadian. The cast:

Victor O'Brien.....William P. Carleton
Sam Larabee.....Donald Meek
Joe Hammer.....Frederick Ormonde
Major Buckland.....Al Roberts
Corporal Radley.....Henry V. Hull
Long Jack.....J. Morrill Morrison
Louis Trudeau.....Robert Capron
Antoine Bassette.....George Ernst
Eastern.....Russell Clarke
John Hickey.....Hubert Pierce
Orderly.....Alfred Lunt
Rosa Larabee.....Miss Florence Shirley
Mag Trudeau.....Miss Lauretta Brown

"QUO VADIS?" IN PICTURES

Probably the clearest and most carefully taken moving pictures of a spectacular dramatic interest yet shown here were exhibited at the Tremont theater Monday when "Quo Vadis?" as filmed by the Cines company of Italy began an engagement during which two performances will be given daily.

Persons who liked the novel, or are interested in harrowing tales of martyrdom of the Roman Christians in the time of Nero will find in the pictures a surprisingly vivid and really stunning spectacular visualization of the life of the times as it has been imagined by novelist and ingenious film makers.

The slight plot follows the persistent attempts of a luxury loving Roman youth, Vinitius, to capture a Christian maiden, Lygia, and his constant defeat by Ursus, a giant negro, who protects her. Ursus carries her away from Nero's orgy, when Vinitius forces his attentions on her; Ursus bows over both Vinitius and his gladiator when they attempt to abduct her; Ursus finally enters the arena before Nero and the host assembled to witness his infamous spectacles, and seizes by the horns and overthrows the plunging bull upon whose back a dummy form representing Lygia is lashed.

The thing is splendidly done, according to the lights of persons who deal in such spectacles, but they overstep even the bounds of liberal license when they attempt to visualize the Nazarene. Here the commercial exploitation of religious appeal goes too far. The scenes of the burning of Rome are astonishingly realistic, and the actual backgrounds of the great estates, the Colosseum and the catacombs provide notable accessories. A multitude of persons, appropriately costumed, and perfectly rehearsed, are used, and the principal roles are taken by actors of first class ability.

OTHER BOSTON INTERESTS

Miss Vinie Daly, the expert dancer, is the feature of the entertainment at B. F. Keith's this week, and she won several encores. Especially pleasing were her "Cavalleria" and "Annie Laurie" numbers. Jack Kennedy has a bright little character sketch that won constant laughter. Havel, Havel and Valeska have a bright sketch, and there is skilful dancing by Miller and Mack.

A singing specialty offered by Kimberly and Mohr pleased and some good aerial work was done by the Senoritas Leitzel and Jeanette. Sue Smith sang some bright songs in corset costume, the Stanleys entertained with silhouette comedy, and Loro and Payne gave a laughable act. The talking pictures this week turned to song with the sextet from "Lucia."

"Wanted, a Listener," is the sketch of the week at the Bijou. Lieut. Charles T. Gammon gives a talk on China, Miss Ruth Doria and Louis Ritzius sing. Miss Inez Lawson plays on the trumpet, and interesting moving pictures of Egyptian scenes are shown.

"A Trip to Chinatown," next week at the Castle Square Theater will close the season at that house.

This is the final week of "The Old Homestead" at the Boston theater.

The second week of the Carnegie Museum Alaska-Siberia motion pictures began at Tremont Temple yesterday. Views of bird and animal life on sea and shore are given, and not a few of the glimpses of the habitations of the Eskimo and their modes of life come as a surprise to the audience. The pictures will continue to be shown twice a day through this week and next.

NEGRO BAPTISTS END MEETING

WASHINGTON—The New England negro Baptist convention concluded its thirty-ninth annual session here Monday after selecting Bridgeport, Conn., as the next meeting place. The convention adopted a resolution pledging its support to the movement for federal aid for common school education. The delegates were received at the White House by President Wilson.

PLACE WAITS FOR MR. MC COMBS

WASHINGTON—President Wilson is holding open the ambassadorship to France for William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee. Within a few days President Wilson called Mr. McCombs inquiring whether after his sojourn in France he had changed his mind about taking the Paris embassy. No reply has been received.

HOTELS

The CLIFF HOTEL
and Five Cottages
NORTH SCITUATE BEACH
(South Shore) Mass.
New Open for Inspection
Second Season Under New Management
A number of new private baths have been added
Delightful Family Hotel. Directly on the Ocean. 22 Miles from Boston
For terms and booklet address the manager
North Scituate Beach, Mass.
(Post office, Milot, Mass.)
Golf, Surf Bathing, Music

THE ANDERSON
NEW YORK CITY
102 West 80th Street
Between
Central Park and Riverside Drive
American Plan. Summer Rates
Quiet, Refined Family Hotel
1, 2, 3 Room Suites with Bath
Eight lines of transportation within three blocks
MISSES ANDERSON, Props.

SUMMER RESORTS

PINE GROVE SPRINGS HOTEL
Lake Spofford, N. H.
In the Pine Belt. Finest Golf Links in State. Tennis, Boating, Fishing. Special Rates during July and September. Bradbury F. Cushing, Mgr.

REAL ESTATE

OPEN FIREPLACES
HINGHAM CENTER—Old colonial house, rustic shutters, paneled interior, hand-painted timbers; ideal year home; 4 minutes by trolley to station; 1 and 3 acres high land; restricted; 20 trains daily. Room 1045, 10 Milk st.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington st.

LAND—CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA LAND; send for catalogue; properties in all counties; valuable, reliable information. C. M. WOOSTER CO., Phelan bldg., San Francisco.

SUMMER PROPERTY

Cataumit, Mass.
TO LET—Beautiful cottage fully furnished, 14 rooms and baths; stable, garage, men's room; tennis court; row-boat, etc.; beautiful grounds; right on the water; will be let at great bargain for the season. FREDK O. WOODRUFF, 95 Milk st., Boston.

SUMMER BOARD—WISCONSIN
SPEND YOUR VACATION with me in my comfortable private home in the beautiful Dell of the Wisconsin river. The "Hill." MARY L. MORRIS, Manager, Kilbourn, Wis.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

GERMAN girl of 16, Protestant, professor's daughter, desires home in Protestant family for 6 or 8 weeks where she can partly pay expense by doing light work or caring for children; references exchanged. T 988, Monitor office.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to let either afternoons or evenings; centrally located. Address N 107, Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

2 ROOMS, bath, kitchenette, completely furnished. Apply before 11 a. m., 16 Westland ave., suite 55.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4350 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

ROOMS

BERKELEY ST., 249 (near Commonwealth av.)—Furnished rooms with breakfast if desired. Telephone B. E. 3535-M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4350 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

BOARD AND ROOMS—NEW JERSEY

TO RENT—Rooms, with board, short distance from New York, at 338 East Front st., Plainfield, N. J.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4350 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

R-I-Slides
Gliding Caster for Furniture
NO WHEELS NO NOISE NO WEAR
Save carpets, rugs, floors and furniture. Move heavy pieces easily and noiselessly. 15c per set of 4.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Quick sales and big profits. Write for terms and territory. Our policy satisfaction or no sale.
Regular readers of the Monitor may order anything we advertise and it will be sent them ON APPROVAL BEFORE THEY MAKE PAYMENT.
A. F. ROSENBERGER CO.
636 S. Clark st., CHICAGO

SEWING MACHINES
Sewing Machines rented, all makes repaired; best needles and oil for all machines.
C. C. BOWLES & CO., 37 Bedford Street
Opp. Jordan Marsh Furniture Annex.
Tel. 1352 Oxford

STORAGE

SUFFOLK Storage Warehouse Company
100 NORTHAMPTON ST.
Near Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Packers and Forwarders of Household Effects, Pianos, Wedding Gifts, etc.
Estimates Furnished Without Charge.
500 separately locked rooms for storage; also a well appointed steam-heated Piano and Art Room.
Telephone Roxbury 323

BOOKS

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Stoddard Lectures, Burton Holmes Travelogues, Ridpath's Histories, Encyclopedia Britannica, Book of Knowledge, Century Dictionaries; fine sets and complete libraries in any number of volumes; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, Williams bldg., 349 Washington st., Boston.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
New York address 803 W. 180th St.

CLEMENT V. HULL
Attorney-at-Law
406 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.

JOB P. LYON
211 Walker Bk. bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

JOHN C. HIGDON
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

BOYS' HOME—MICHIGAN
REFINED, educated woman will care for boys under 14 years of age, in real family home on small farm in central Michigan; good training and schools. MRS. SCHROEDER, Flushing, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A teacher of shorthand and bookkeeping; must have had office experience, but teaching experience not necessary; would prefer a Bryant & Stratton graduate. Address, stating age, experience, salary, etc. H 162, Monitor office.

Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach the Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification

The merchant who advertises in

The Christian Science Monitor

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

does so realizing that this home newspaper reaches that part of the buying public which his story should reach to bring forth sales—the women.

The majority of ordinary purchases are decided upon in the home. The Monitor is essentially a home newspaper, second to none in the community, which presents only the advertisements of legitimate business concerns. No misleading, fraudulent advertising can find place in the Monitor. The legitimate merchant is therefore brought into competition only with merchants of his own class and the buyer is thus insured against dissatisfaction and fraud. The Monitor aims to bring about the cooperation of both dealer and buyer to the end that both parties may be satisfied and it contents itself only when this is the case.

RATES

DISPLAY: 1 TO 12 TIMES, PER LINE, 15c; 13 TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 26 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 14 LINES TO THE INCH.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

SET SOLID: 1 OR 2 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 3 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 12 LINES TO THE INCH.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 1713 Sansom Street, Room 431

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Cummings' Coal

A lady told us the other day that her range troubles ceased when she began to use our BURNWELL. This is the usual verdict. It's a clean burner, and a tremendous heat maker. Costs no more than ordinary grades.

E. J. CUMMINGS

13th & Callowhill 51st & Warrington
25th & Federal 21st & Westmoreland
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Screens Made to Order

OLD SCREENS RENEWED
JOS. WARGA & SONS, Cabinet Makers
1017 N. Front St., opp. Disston Bldg.

COAL

Best Family Coal

S. D. HALL

39TH AND PARRISH STREETS
25TH AND DAUPHIN STREETS
Quality and Quantity Cannot Be Excelled

PIANOS

SHEET MUSIC GIVEN

Send us 4c in stamps to cover postage and the address of one or more persons (living in Philadelphia or within fifty miles thereof), that you think might like to buy a piano, and we will send you six pieces of sheet music of your own selection—popular, classical or ragtime—vocal or instrumental.
JAMESON
1715 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—2 large furnished rooms with bath, or 3 with use of bath, corner of 1st & 2nd St., near 1713 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA

Advertising for the Monitor will receive careful and immediate attention and may be sent directly to the Monitor's Philadelphia Representative
MR. E. E. DANIELL
1713 Sansom St. Room 431

SAN DIEGO, CAL., ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 605 Scripps Building

FINANCIAL

Full Earning Power of MONEY

To get the full earning power of your money, put it to work. Combine it with others, through the medium of a well established, well managed corporation. There is power in aggregation of capital.
Over 800 people have combined their dollars to furnish the over \$800,000 capital of the SAN DIEGO CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, and are receiving quarterly dividends of 8% or better. Ours is a profitable and growing business and we can yet for awhile use more capital to good advantage.

We invite you to join us in the highly profitable business of providing homesites and houses for the continuous stream of new comers to San Diego. The Fastest Growing City in the United States. Shares of our strictly co-operative stock are sold on plans available to the small investor as well as the large. Full information and free subscription to our magazine "Builders of San Diego" on request.

San Diego Construction Company

COR. OF 2ND AND D STREETS,
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

HARDWARE

Walter E. Williams
Cash Hardware

We sell strictly for cash only, hence have no bookkeeping or collection expenses and no losses in bad accounts. This enables us to sell cheaper and give you more for your money.

A TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK.
856 7th St., Between E and F.
Home 2508. PHONES: Main 2559.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Lory Parisian Cleaning Co.

We are the only native French Cleaners and Dyers in San Diego. Our work has no equal. Phone Home 4420, Home 1586, Main 2880. Is now located at 3441 Seventh st., between Robinson and University aves.

MUSIC

EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

GRAY, MAW & THOMPSON
1236-1239 Fifth St., San Diego, Cal.
STEINWAY and VICTOR DEALERS
Player Pianos, Sheet Music, Stringed Instruments, Etc. Pipe Organs.

PAINTS

Jones-Moore Paint House

1261 Fifth Street
Wholesale and Retail.
Young in Business, but Old in Paint Experience.
Ask for Handsome Free Booklet

Gowns Tailoring

Snook

3321 WALNUT STREET.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Gaede Importer
GOWNS
Ready-to-Wear

TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING
MILLINERY
LINGERIE—WADE CORSETS
1732 CHESTNUT STREET

MILLINERY

Dear Friends: Our TRIMMED HATS are selling at Cost during June and July.

KESEL & JUSTICE

130 South 15th Street
Telephone Spruce 4218

TABLE SPECIALTIES

If your grocer does not keep AUNT CLARA'S Mustard Sauce UNEXCELLED Address MRS. CLARA L. HELMS, 2006 W. Berks st.

CUT GLASSWARE

The Cut Glass Shop
7 SOUTH 16TH STREET
Prompt attention to MAIL orders. Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. Evenings. Tel. Sp. 5249

INSURANCE

Is Your Automobile Insured? I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY Glad to Quote on Fire Risks, Also N. D. NETTLETON, 101 Chestnut st. Room 520. Phone Filbert 4583

MAGAZINE ADVERTISING

ALL MAGAZINES—Club rates; catalogues; W. B. MULLEN, 1619 Wakefield st. Bell Tel. Frankford 314-A

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1261 Fifth Street
Wholesale and Retail.
Young in Business, but Old in Paint Experience.
Ask for Handsome Free Booklet

KANSAS CITY ADVERTISEMENTS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Stores at
Kansas City
St. Louis

Kline's

1113-15 MAIN STREET
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



\$3.00
Blouses \$1.95
Beautiful Lingerie Blouses—the one pictured here is trimmed with Irish crochet lace and is hand embroidered. This special offer consists of more than two dozen styles of fresh, cool summer waists. \$3.50 values at..... \$1.95

ORDER BY MAIL

CLOTHIERS

CLOTHIERS

Hirsh Wickwire Clothes
The Best Makers' Best

SHANNON D. SMITH, 809-11 WALNUT ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES

"Quality" in Everything for Baby
Garments ready to wear to five years. Made-to-order to fifteen years. Layettes and Layette Materials, Flannels, Embroideries, Laces a Specialty.
THE BABY SHOP, Fifth Floor, Lillis Building

RUGS

RUGS



THE LARGEST
ORIENTAL RUG STORE
in the Southwest. Lowest prices. 23 years in business.
NAHIGIAN BROS.
1021 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

COAL

COAL

Katzmaier Coal Co.
QUALITY - SERVICE
911-17 E. 19th Street
Telephones: Home 346 Main
Bell 320 Grand

ROOMS—KANSAS CITY

SHOES

FRONT ROOM—Electricity, hot water, private family; with or without board.
Bell P. E. 1686.

ALL LEATHERS

NO ARGUMENT
LIKE WEARING
TRY IT
WALK OVER
BOOT SHOP
MEN AND WOMEN
Leven Leven Walnut

PIANOS

Why Not the Sweet-Toned
VOSE?
The Piano that made the Vose name known the world over. Time the great leveler, awards its stamp of approval to truth and merit, synonyms with the name.

VOSE
For more than a half century the family of Vose has made Pianos. For more than half century families owning Vose Pianos have applied the test of time to the Vose Piano. It has been weighed and not found wanting. It is the choice of the musician. The name Vose has become a household word in the land.
Call or write.
J. W. JENKINS SONS' MUSIC CO.
1013-15 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.
Piano Pianos, Victor Victrolas, Band and Orchestra Instruments.

TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, Season 1913-14
FRITSCHY
CONCERT SERIES
SHUBERT THEATRE
7 ATTRACTIONS \$7.50—\$5.00
For information address
FRITSCHY CONCERT DIRECTOR,
409 Gordon and Koppel Bldg.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Men's Apparel

FURNISHINGS—HATS
READY TO WEAR CLOTHES
THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO.
ANDREAS & BURKHARDT, PRESIDENT
8-10-12 East Fourth Ave. Opposite Sutter

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.—CINCINNATI

BUY
Bankhardt's
TRUNKS
AND
LEATHER GOODS
438-440 RACE ST.

FLORISTS—CINCINNATI

Julius Baer

FLOWERS
Main 2478, 2479
123-140 East Fourth Cincinnati, O.

Lunch in Our Tea Room.
Rose Esterly

1204-06 MAIN

"Outfitter to Mother and the Girls."
Special Sales on
Summer Dresses



of the better sort
\$15.00
\$19.75
\$25.00
Many are Samples and wonderful values.

We carry Hair Goods at Reasonable Prices

Visit our "Kinderland" for little folks

PARISIAN CLOAK COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MO.

This Skirt
exactly as illustrated,
and in eight other styles, of fine pique, linene, crash and linen.

Real value, \$3.00
special at \$1.98
Mail orders filled

Women's Silk Hose \$1
GUARANTEED
Absolutely the best value ever offered for the money. Made of pure thread Japan Silk; guaranteed not to drop stitch. If they do not give entire satisfaction return them and get new ones—we leave it to your sense of fairness. The pair... \$1.00
ORDER BY MAIL

Wool Brothers

1020-22-24-26 WALNUT
KANSAS CITY, MO.

REAL ESTATE

FREE TO REAL ESTATE BUYERS
"THE INVESTOR'S KEY"

Completely revised each month, this 40 page catalog of real estate secrets, secrets that other agents do not disclose. We absolutely protect our buyers against paying commissions and inflated values, as we quote the owner's net price, without the additions of commissions and inflated values, which are always added by firms maintained on commissions. We appraise every piece of property, large or small, that is listed with our firm on a service fee basis in order to protect our buyers in honest values. We describe each property thoroughly, giving location, pictures or diagrams, owner's name and address in "The Investor's Key." This catalog of Missouri and Kansas real estate mailed free to any address if you will answer the four following questions, which are held in strict confidence. What do you want? Where located? Price you will pay? Amount of ready cash? THE NO COMMISSION REALTY COMPANY OF AMERICA, Inc., 515 A-9 Blaine Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri. Home phone Main 2900.

REPAIRING

F. W. BILLINGS "The Repair Man"
We repair everything. Umbrellas made and repaired. Home phone Main 5978.
Room 206, 15 East 12th st.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN
Painting, Decorating, Plaster, Glass, Wall Paper. Telephone North 1635.
1230 Clybourn ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

BOARD WANTED—CHICAGO

ROOM AND BOARD in private family; North Side; gentlemen preferred; Mr. Wilson Express. J. E. WALTON, 945 Lafayette Parkway, Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO

ROOM AND BOARD for gentleman; Argyle "L" express trains. 5020 Evanston ave., first flat.

HOME FOR BOYS—CHICAGO

EDUCATED WOMAN will care for children in refined home in suburb for summer; good board; ref. exchanged. J. B. 750 Gas bldg., Chicago.

REFRIGERATOR CARS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—150 refrigerator cars now going through shop for thorough repairs. Write for price and terms. THE CHICAGO CO., 128 Gas bldg., Chicago.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two 30 H.P. Double Drum Lidgetwood Hoisting Engines; good as new. J. S. 750 Gas bldg., Chicago.

DENTISTS

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
5015 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 2551 Chicago

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO
FREDERICK A. BANGS
LAWYER
622 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

Chicago Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. VEAY, 750 People's Gas bldg.

DAYTON (O.) ADVERTISING

CLEANERS—DAYTON, O.

THE
Fenton Cleaning Co.
CORNER FOURTH AND LUDLOW STS.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
We call for your work.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS—DAYTON, O.

FRANK B. HALE
Dependable Groceries
Fruits and Table Delicacies
CORNER THIRD AND WILLIAMS STS.,
DAYTON, OHIO

COAL

THE OHIO COAL AND IRON CO.
FIFTH AND WAYNE AVE.
Bell Main 31 Home 5334

TAILORS—DAYTON, O.

LOU HAUCK
THE TAILOR THAT PLEASES
Third floor U. B. Bldg., DAYTON, OHIO

DENTISTS—DAYTON, O.

DR. A. T. WHITESIDE, Dentist
Callahan Block, N. E. Corner 3d and Main Sts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

AUSTRALIAN ADV'TS

DRY GOODS STORES

Mrs. Williams
136 MILITARY ROAD
Neutral Bay, N. Sydney

Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Laces, Gloves and Neckwear

TAILORING

Miss Horwood
141 ELIZABETH STREET
SYDNEY

High-Class Ladies' Tailor

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

RAINE AND HORNE
Sydney, Australia,
AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, ATTORNEYS UNDER POWER, AND VALUATORS.
RENTS AND INTERESTS, ETC., COLLECTED.

ESTATES MANAGED.

INSURANCE

The I. O. A.
The Insurance Office of Australia
Capital Authorized..... £250,000
Capital Subscribed..... 105,000
Capital Paid Up..... \$2,500
"Australians should support their own company."

Head Office, 263 Georgia St., Sydney

EUROPEAN ADVT'S

SHEFFIELD

STEEL FOR TOOLS

SHEFFIELD

STEEL FOR TOOLS

To Tool Steel Users. Ask for "Cat Brand"
THE BEST OF THEIR KINDS.

"CAT BRAND" HIGH SPEED STEEL (Air hardening).
TOMPKIN'S 101 HIGH SPEED STEEL (Air and Oil hardening).

Selected Crucible Cast Steel for Tools, Chisels, Blades, Etc.

MINING STEEL FOR DRILLS AND JUMPERS

FLOCKTON, TOMPKIN & CO., Ltd.
Newhall Steel Works, SHEFFIELD

FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS

Are you Decorating or Furnishing your Church, House or Office?

IF SO WRITE TO

Johnson & Appleyards, Ltd.

LEOPOLD STREET, SHEFFIELD

SKETCHES AND PRICES SUBMITTED FREE

Agents for MESSRS. LIBERTY & CO., LONDON

Telegrams: "Janda, Sheffield." Nat. Tel. 4574

HEATING AND VENTILATING

ALFRED GRINDROD & CO.
Heating & Ventilating Engineers
9 Shrewsbury Road, SHEFFIELD
(Phone 1550) "The Grindrod Sheffield"

SWITZERLAND

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BERNE, SWITZERLAND
Pension Herter

Kranzgasse 5; Tramhalt, Kreuzgasse.
Fine old Guildhouse in central position.
Central heating and electric light throughout. Excellent French cooking. Pension rates from 6 to 8 frs. LODER & CHRIST.

SCHOOLS

HOME AND EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES
SWITZERLAND
MISS GROR, 51 N. Beckenhofstr., Zurich

BERLIN, GERMANY

RESIDENCE BOARD

A REFINED GERMAN HOME, delightful location near Thiergarten; highly recommended; chaperone for young girls if required. FRAU RIEL, Umland st. 184.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS—BRISTOL

LYNDALE HOTEL

(Residential and commercial.) Quiet. Pleasant. Central. Berkeley sq. (opp. Museum), Clifton, Bristol. Mrs. Lethaby Morgan.

BLACKPOOL

HAIR SHOPS

MITCHELL'S HAIR SHOP
for hair nets, transformations, etc.;

European Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields for business. Scale of Charges: Per inch—Single column, 1 or 2 insertions, 6s. per insertion; 3 or more insertions, 5s. per insertion. With Block—Per inch, single column, 1 to 12 insertions, 7s. 6d. per insertion; 13 to 25 insertions, 6s. per time; 26 or more times, 5s. per time.

BRIGHTON

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES



GIRL'S HAT—dainty lace and floral trim, smart, moire bow—all colors. 14s. 6d. post free. Refund with order.

The House for Children Only Madam Fenwick

PRESTON ST., BRIGHTON
Dainty Baby Linen, Children's Underclothing, Exclusive Designs. Coats, Hats, Frocks, etc.
MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY

BRIGHTON

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING—Miss Ester L. Pierce,
55, Clarendon Villas, Hove, Nat. Telephone 2776.

BRADFORD

STAINED GLASS

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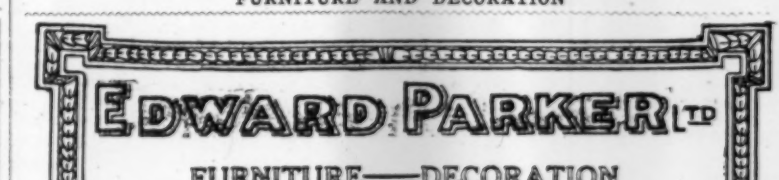
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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

REAL ESTATE-A young business woman wants care of apartment house property, collect rent, and to repairs, etc. competent, trustworthy and best of references. FANNIE JERSON, 30 Broad St., Room 31, Boston.

SECRETARIAL DUTIES, or care of antiques, lamps, etc.; educated Englishwoman, good references, desires N. Y. hours daily occupation. MRS. CHAPLIN, 28 Pluckney St., Boston.

SALES LADY residence Boston, 20, single, good experience; awaits an offer; mention 9829, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. OX. 2660.

STENOGRAPHER desires position, preferably in architect's office; 3 years' experience. ISABEL D. LOWELL, 10 N. Main St., Waltham, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER or addressograph work, residence Sharon, 20, single, good experience, references and education; mention 9829, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. OX. 2660.

STENOGRAPHER or typist, residence Roxbury, B. single, A. person; good references, experience; mention 9829, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. OX. 2660.

TUTOR for children in grammar grades, graduate of normal school, residence Hingham, B. single, good references and experience; mention 9829, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. OX. 2660.

WAITRESS or chambermaid-Normal school student wants position in hotel or boarding house; good references; mention 9829, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. OX. 2660.

WANTED-Strong, reliable girl for general housework; good cook; family 4 adults. MRS. C. L. BARKER, East Vassalboro, N.H.

WANTED-Weekly cleaning by the hour; best references; Protestant. MRS. DAHLQUIST, 136 Harvard St. (rear), Allston, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, wants light housework in private family; references given. SUSIE COOK, 105 Tremont St., Boston.

YOUNG LADY stenographer and secretary, graduate of girls' high school, 1911, wishes two months' work in the city; references present. ROSE SMALI, 20 Poplar St., Boston.

YOUNG LAUNDRESS would like lace and moustache cleaning, etc.; mention 9829, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. OX. 2660.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE (no children) want care of apartments; unfurnished rooms in return for woman's work; in or out of Boston preferred. D. ANDERSON, 13 Taber Pl., Brookline, Mass.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CHAUFFEUR (25), experienced driver; necessary repairs. E. G. GOWDY, 478 Central Ave., West, New York city.

CHAUFFEUR (colored), reliable and experienced, desires position, private or commercial; faithful, satisfactory work guaranteed; best references. Address, 2250 PHON WEATHERSPOOL, 48 W. 130th St., New York city.

CLERICAL WORK or general office work desired by young man (19); Pittsburgh high school graduate; no experience; best references. CARL F. LOTZ, 727 Warrington Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLLECTOR, CREDIT INVESTIGATOR or office position wanted by a young man with executive ability and long experience; energetic, resourceful and tactful; highest credentials as to honesty and trustworthiness. C. W. OLIVER, 101 W. 140th St., New York city.

DAY WATCHMAN wants position, or some similar work. LEONARD BUSI, 126 129th St., New York city.

DOORMAN (45), honest and reliable, wants position. ALBERT KEHL, 176 W. 80th St., New York city.

GENERAL WORK-MAN (25), married, honest, temperate, industrious, ex-soldier, excellent discharge, desires steady employment, anything, anywhere. SOL FOSTER, 228 Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN (34), experienced as traveling salesman, also as office and local agent, position in the East; would like inside or outside position; highest references. H. C. FOSTER, 621 Walnut St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

PAINTER desires employment; experienced and well recommended. M. BLOOM, 14 W. 114th St., New York city.

SALESMAN, COLLECTOR-Young man wishes position in any line of business; experienced. GEORGE H. HICKS JR., 331 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN-Experienced representative manufacturer; sell Greater New York trade goods. GEORGE H. HICKS JR., 331 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN-Experienced among grocers, confectioners, etc., in following Pennsylvania counties: Lehigh, Northampton, Berks; handles some specialties. JOHN M. EDWARDS, 1828 Lehigh St., Easton, Penna.

SALESMAN, experienced, wishes to sell to the retail trade of Greater New York and vicinity. L. H. NOLLE, 120 Post St., New York city.

SECRETARY OR ASSISTANT-Position wanted by young man, Christian, good habits and experienced in the work; will accept position with any large firm at suitable terms; best references; will not refuse any good offer. Address, L. E. GIDDENS, 127 Grove St., Plainfield, N. J.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wants position, 10 years experience selling typewriters; good references; stable line if possible; will go anywhere. FRANK H. HUBBARD, 832 St. Johns Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNDERWRITER, thoroughly familiar with New York policies, seeks position; field or office supervision. FRANK C. MILLER, 315 W. 94th St., New York city.

WANTED-Position in the eastern states by a thoroughly experienced accountant; now employed in the West; prefer work outside of city. F. D. SMITH, 209 E. Church St., Champlain, Ill.

YOUNG MAN (24), thorough knowledge of office duties; 3 years' experience as assistant office manager and buyer; good education and address; wishes position of responsibility; will go anywhere. R. H. NEWMANN, 101 Railroad Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, strong, married, wishes outside work; good gardener and driver. Apply by letter. GEORGE FRANKS, PARTRIDGE, 433 W. Clearfield St., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MAN (19) wants position, any business, New York or Brooklyn, to learn, with opportunity for advancement. JENS ZIELMAN, 615 East Third St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, high-school education, 2 years' business experience, best references, desires position with opportunities. JOHN NICHAMAN, 604 W. 125th St., New York city.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly reliable, with good references, desires employment in office where merit will be appreciated. EDWARD J. PAILES, 194 Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

NURSERYMAID, music student (18), wants position Aug. 1 where she can have use of piano one hour a day; wages not less than \$3.50. MISS LOTTIE L. BARROWS, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 40, Earlsville, N. Y.

SEAMSTRESS (colored) wants position, or would assist dressmaker. I. A. WILLIAMS, 12 W. 32d St., New York city.

SOCIAL SECRETARY-Position wanted for few hours daily by young woman; college graduate; references exchanged. E. A. GALT, 226 W. 124th St., New York city.

STENOGRAPHER (German, Christian), 4 years' experience, would like to connect with good reliable firm; A. references; salary moderate. MISS CWERGEL, 1013 Intervale Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER-Competent and refined young woman; six years' business experience; advertising or publishing office preferred; \$18. B. M. SWANSON, 900 41st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wishes position; reference given. LILLIAN LUDERS, 818 St. Johns St., Jersey City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, under wood operator, desires position with good firm. MISS FLORENCE WEBBER, 101 Lexington Ave., New York city.

WATRESS OR NURSERYMAID-Young girl (19) wants position. OLLIE GAYTON, Bay Shore, L. I.

YOUNG GIRL graduate of private school, desires position with children, near 12, vicinity of Newark, N. J. HILDA BETTS, 175 Wildwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, with about 2 years' experience, desires position in office. ALONZO FRENCH, R. F. D. 1, Fairgrove, Mich.

AUTHOR-JOURNALIST, university graduate in letters and sciences, would teach technical writing, assist professional or amateur writer, or tutor boys or girls in sciences, agriculture, landscape architecture and other branches in exchange for board; moderate salary if full time is required; will go to any part of the country or abroad. CHAS. P. GRAND, 1002 Warren Ave., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER, general office man, manager or any position of trust; 20 years' experience in grocery, packing house and telephone companies. HENRY PFEIFFER, 321 Eberly Ave., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER, married (43), experienced in general bookkeeping, timekeeping and figuring costs, desires position, Indianapolis or vicinity; best of references. E. L. PERREE, 11 Georgia Flats, Indianapolis, Ind.

BOOKKEEPER-Position wanted by a young man with 10 years' experience. Apply by letter only. L. E. WARE, 405 Richmond St., Cincinnati, O.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier and correspondent, first class, wants position; knowledge of credits, collections and traffic work; can take full charge of office. R. F. HANSEN, 4439 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier and general office man (38), thorough knowledge of accounting and modern methods, credit experience, good address; will leave city. A. S. RITTER, 910 N. 10th St., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, young man, 25, desires position, experienced in land and timber, grain, advertising and mail order office and selling. W. COONEY, 304 Lake Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUTCHER-Steady, reliable man wants position. JOHN FITZMORRIS, 509 W. 7th St., Kansas City, Mo.

BUTLER, VALET-Young Frenchman; can do all repairs; first-class references; will go anywhere; best references. A. GRASSER, 294 Groveland Ave., Chicago.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; married; 12 years' experience, 5 with same private family; familiar with all makes of cars and can do own repairing; first-class references; now employed. CARL ALMSTRON, 420 Calumet Ave., Apt. E, Chicago.

CHAUFFEUR-Position wanted by mechanic with 10 years' experience in automobile business; references. EUGENE NOAKES, 3716 Douglas Blvd., Chicago.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ENGINEER-First class Ohio license; married, best habits; experienced in all fields except refrigeration; prefers eastern states. S. D. NELSON, 434 Franklin St., Hamilton, O.

EXPERIENCED TITLE ABSTRACTOR of highest character and references desired; permanent position; Indian South coast preferred. A. C. BINKLEY, 1220 N. State Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

EXPERT SPECIALTY SALESMAN wants a clean, honest sales proposition; references. F. D. HIGH, 704 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago.

GENERAL OFFICE AND SALESMAN (31), experienced, desires connection with proposition worthy conscientious application. JAMES B. WILMOTT, 637 North Ave., Chicago.

HARDWARE MAN, competent, experienced in all branches of the business; good bookkeeper; desires position in the West. R. S. PHILLIPS, 3043 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.

PRIVATE JANITOR-DRIVER, position in private family or club. IRVING BROOKS, 6218 Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as stationary engineer; good references; 10 years' experience. Both phones 616. CHAS. N. ELMORE, 424 1/2 Scott St., Springfield, O.

SALESMAN (23), with 6 years' road experience, would like position with reliable house; good references. S. W. ALTFELD, Gooding Ave., Cleveland, O.

SALES LADY (English), energetic, 20 years' successful road experience, representing various lines for English and American goods; best references, desires position. WILLIAM BRAWLEY, 167 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

SHIPPING CLERK wants position; experienced in packing, shipping, etc. only. J. FOSSLER, 319 E. 13th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

STOVE AND HARDWARE MAN, excellent character and qualifications, capable office man and salesman, desires position in middle or western states. R. S. PHILLIPS, 3043 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.

TRAVELING MAN wants position; several years' experience selling mixed paint, line, W. M. PIERSON, 224 Boulevard, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED BY MIDDLE-AGED MAN-Situation as yard man, attending garden, lawn, cow; temperate, reliable; understands steam heating. RICHARD NEWSAM, Denver Hotel, Washington Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED-Position in the eastern states by a thoroughly experienced accountant; now employed in the West; prefer work outside of city. F. D. SMITH, 209 W. Church St., Champlain, Ill.

YOUNG MAN (18) wants work; machine business preferred; 3 years' technical high school, 14 years work. CLARENCE O'BRIEN, 1450 W. 4th St., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN (20), strong and active, wishes outdoor employment; would go on small farm near Chicago. GEORGE DIRSCHBACHER, 320 E. 60th St., Chicago.

SOUTHERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

SALESMAN (English), energetic, 20 years' successful road experience, representing various lines for English and American goods; best references, desires position. WILLIAM BRAWLEY, 167 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED-By an active, energetic young married man, permanent situation where honest, hard work and determination to succeed will count; please reply by letter only. R. P. GARVEY, 287 Court St., Memphis, Tenn.

YOUNG MAN, married, wide business experience in various lines, will accept any position. FRANK P. KNIGHT, Oakley Ave., Sta. E., Baltimore, Md.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

COUPLE WANTED-Experienced and capable couple; woman cook, man butler; family of four; must furnish references of the best. MRS. HOWARD TAYLOR, 3014 Wellesley Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DESIGNER (textile), experienced young man for designing and sketching of fabrics. Apply by letter only. B. W. LEWIS, 456 4th Ave., New York.

ELDERLY MAN to care for garden, cow and chickens; good home and board; V. R. POST, Little Falls, N. J.

HOUSEMAN WANTED, while or colored, for cleaning and maintenance of a large house; best of wages paid; reference required. MRS. HOWARD TAYLOR, 3014 Wellesley Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAN WANTED-to work on dairy and poultry farm; house with family; must have good habits. JOHN G. BENNIE, 1800 No. 10 Cortlandt St., New York.

PICTURE FITTER wanted by GREEN H. BUEGEL COOPER Co., New York. Thorough, accurate, clean, and reliable; to take charge of pictures in fitting department. Apply at superintendent's office, main building.

R. H. MACY & CO., New York, have several vacancies for well-recommended boys, 14 to 18, for clerical and delivery positions; advancement; apply at office of general manager.

WANTED-Newspaper to work during part of day in the vicinity of 34th St. and Broadway, New York city. Apply by letter only. MISS SCHEFFEL, Sands Point, Long Island, N. Y.

EASTERN STATES

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Students Seeking Work for the Summer

Are Invited to Use the Monitor's

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Here is an opportunity to advertise for 6 days without charge in a newspaper which is read by business men of a high type.

BY FILLING IN THE BLANK ON PAGE 2

and sending it to The Monitor Employment Bureau, Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass., with your advertisement, your need of employment for the summer may be supplied without expense to you. We shall be glad to do this for you.

Two Kinds Of Advertisements Inserted Free

Situations Wanted Help Wanted

Fill Out Blank on Page Two, and Mail to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON MASS.

Shoe and Leather Industry Business and Financial News

BUSINESS IN NEW ENGLAND CONTINUES TO MARK TIME

Less Apprehension Is Expressed as Bankers Have Given Assurance All Legitimate Demands for Money Will Be Met—Prices of Commodities Are Lower

In its New England letter just issued the First National Bank of Boston says among other things:

Throughout industrial New England, business is marking time. Business men continue to avoid extensive new commitments, and are confining their activities to hand-to-mouth transactions. This policy, which has been in effect now for several months, has brought about a condition in which stocks on hand are at the lowest possible point. At the same time, the volume of business, however unsatisfactory from a profit making standpoint, continues large. While bank clearings are decreasing, the shrinkage is not large, and is to some extent accounted for by the fall in commodity prices. As compared with a month ago, there is a somewhat better feeling in certain textile lines, notably woolsens and coarse cottons. In the latter, especially, there has been a decided increase in the volume of sales, accompanied by a slight increase in prices. A part of this quickening in textile trade is due to an appreciation of the fact that consumptive demand is being maintained at a high level, with no large stocks of merchandise to draw upon. More important, however, is the fact that foreign mills are enjoying a period of unparalleled prosperity, prices abroad being unusually high. Manufacturers of cottons, especially coarse cottons, are therefore less and less inclined to fear immediate foreign competition. It is the opinion of some good judges that this betterment in textile manufacturing is likely to continue, and that it may check to a considerable extent the growing curtailment throughout New England. On the other hand, reports from shoe manufacturers are not quite as favorable as a month ago. Not only are orders for the future lacking in volume, but the actual output of factories is declining. More and more attention is being paid to crop conditions, which in spite of a few adverse reports here and there, are generally favorable. New England banks, in preparation for the fall demands for money, have been confining their loans to the current needs of their customers. As respects the ratio of cash reserves to loans, New England banks are in a comparatively strong position.

An analysis of the prices of commodities entering directly into New England manufacturing is interesting at this time. It is well known that there has been a very general decline in commodities throughout the United States since the high peak of December last. According to one standard index, representing 106 commodities, this decline has amounted to 4 per cent. In New England, during the present recession in business activity, certain basic commodities have shown actual increases, as in leather and hides, although in textile commodities moderate declines have been registered. This fact is of importance, considering that lower prices of commodities, less money is needed to finance the same volume of business and a part of the recent decrease in bank clearings in New England is ascribable to the decline in prices of commodities.

The following is a tabulation of the price range of 22 representative New England commodities:

	June 1, 1912	Jan. 1, 1913	June 1, 1913
Hides—			
lb. or ft. lb. or ft.			
Heavy Texas	18	17.25	17.75
Branded cow	16.75	16.75	16.50
Buenos Aires	20	20.25	20
Raw Wool—			
Union locks	39	39	38
Hemlock slugs	29	29	28
Dry hide leather	27	27	24
Upper Leather—			
Col. chrome calf	32	31	31
(First selection)			
Kangaroo grain	135	135	118
(Med. wt. 1st select.)			
Black chrome calf	30	29	29
Black chrome calf	30	29	29
(First selection)			
Cotton Yarns—			
32 single fling	40	20	185
32 combed Egypt	42	51	51
36 2 merized yarns	31	30	30
Woolen Yarns—			
18 to 20 cut	46	46	46
22 to 24 cut	48	48	48
30 to 32 half blood	83	83	83
Worsted Yarns—			
2-36's 1/2 blood	83	97.5	90
2-40's 1/2 blood	82	110	97.5
2-40's fine Australian	130	140	140
Raw Wool—			
Montana 1/2 blood	21	25	28
Mont. fine	19	23	24
Montana 1/2 blood	22	25	28
Lake copper	15	17.75	17.75
Average			
commodities	4187	4468	4208
Commercial paper			
4 months	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2

The above tabulation indicates that the average price of commodities advanced nearly 4 per cent in the last half of the active year 1912—namely, from June 1, 1912, to Jan. 1, 1913. This advance, however, has been lost during the first six months of 1913, together with an additional loss of over 2 per cent. Most of this loss has occurred in textiles, as might be expected; especially in woolsens, the demand for which has largely disappeared. The decline in wool is somewhat discounted by the fact that prices have been quoted on left-over wools, which naturally move below the market. There have been no recessions in prices in any department of the leather industry, owing to the world-wide shortage of raws. On the contrary, advances are the rule. The widespread hand-to-mouth nature of business naturally tends to induce price concessions. Such reductions, however, have been neither drastic nor general. An exception, however, lies in the case of woolsens, but it is noticeable that marked price reductions in this line have failed signally to open up new business. Serving to bolster up the price range is the abnormal scarcity of

stocks of merchandise; the already small margin of profit, which has in some instances induced shut-downs as an alternative to price concessions; the futility of price cutting in the face of ultra-conservative demand; and the general uncertainty over prices due to mixed trade conditions. The course of prices during the next few weeks, especially in textiles, will be of unusual interest. There is a strong undercurrent of belief that prices in these lines have already discounted to a large extent the effects of the new tariff.

The new crop absorbs the interest of the cotton trade. The first report of the government showing a condition of the crop as of May 25 of 79.1 was a surprise, as predictions were made freely that the figures would show at least 82. The condition reported, however, was above that of a year ago, and little fear is expressed as to the final outcome. The recent controller's call shows the Boston banks generally to be in a relatively liquid condition. Reserves have increased and a substantial call loan maintained. It is now quite generally conceded that the conservative position taken by leading bankers earlier in the year relative to further loan expansion has tended to avert a possible serious money crisis later in the year.

This policy has since become more general and the result has been a gradual reduction of merchandise stocks, a sharper collecting of delinquent accounts and a corresponding decrease in borrowings.

Bankers are assuring their customers that their legitimate needs will be provided for, and a generally better sentiment has seemed to prevail relative to the money situation in the mercantile community. The demand from customers for loans has shown some slight increase during the past few days, but this should not cause unusual comment as preparation is now being made in some lines for fall business.

Time rates are firm at 5 1/2 per cent and 6 per cent for practically all dates, and these rates probably will carry over July 1st.

There is plenty of call money and call rates are low. This condition will probably continue except possibly for a short period around July 1, when the requirements for the usual semi-annual payments may advance rates somewhat.

Activity in the bond market of late has been almost entirely in bonds listed on the stock exchanges, and a fair volume of business has been done in this class of securities. The recent heavy decline in the stock market has been reflected in the prices of bonds, the price recession having been naturally very marked in the convertible issues, which have been forced to new low levels. Sales in the outside market have been practically nil.

The New York city \$45,000,000 loan, and the \$125,000,000 Chinese loan, were placed at low prices. In order to move issues, it is apparently necessary to make the price and return somewhat better than any offerings on the market.

The depressing effect upon outstanding securities brought about by the appearance of such new issues at low prices is very obvious. Financing is being done largely by means of notes, rather than by long-term bonds. For the first time the state of New York found it expedient to issue notes, and at a high rate.

Financing is being postponed, however, whenever it is possible to do so. Illustrating this feature is the fact that only \$123,140,000 of new securities were issued by American corporations in May, compared with \$204,977,000 in May, 1912, a drop of nearly 40 per cent.

A comparison of prices of selected railroad bonds listed on the New York stock exchange shows that the average price has touched a new level, namely, 94.84. This compares with a high point of 106.94 for 1905. Railroad bonds are selling at the 1907 panic level, while other grades have suffered proportionate declines.

Investors appreciating the desirability of municipal bonds yielding from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent are beginning to absorb this class of securities in considerable volume.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

NEW YORK—While amount of new Southern Pacific notes is not definitely known, \$30,000,000 was total of the note issue, permission of which was asked and obtained from California commission. Later, however, the Arizona commission raised some objection to the issue as originally proposed, and arrangements have been made here for a distinct issue to finance the company's needs.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY

NEW YORK—Cities Service Company is offering through a syndicate of brokers \$2,000,000 of its five-year 7 per cent convertible coupon notes, at par and accrued interest. The notes are a part of an authorized issue of \$10,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 have been sold in London on same terms.

NEW YORK—At a meeting Monday of the directors of the General Electric Company the resignation of C. A. Coffin as president of the company was accepted. He was elected chairman of the board of directors. E. W. Rice succeeds Mr. Coffin as president of the company.

REFUNDING PLAN OF WESTINGHOUSE NOT COMPLETED

Westinghouse Electric has maturing between June 23 and Sept. 27 of this year a total of \$7,500,000 6 per cent collateral notes. Although final plans for their refunding have not been entirely worked out, it is probable that part of the notes will be permanently retired through sale of some of the collateral behind them and that the balance will be funded into a new issue either of notes or bonds.

Westinghouse Electric has now written down its foreign investments to a point where the management is confident that not more than \$1,500,000 remains to be charged off. This is on account of the 5 per cent debentures of the Russian Westinghouse Company, on which \$500,000 was charged off in the 1913 year. That some of the foreign investments have already been heavily depreciated is evidenced by the fact that one foreign subsidiary whose stock has been charged down to \$1 is about to begin dividend payments and the parent company will receive at the rate of \$25,000 to \$30,000 yearly from a property which at one time was considered practically worthless.

A very interesting fact in Westinghouse Electric operations has been the steady decrease in the item of royalties. This has been of course entirely due to the dissolution of the patent pool with General Electric. These royalties in 1911, for example, totaled \$628,177. By March 31, 1913, two years later, they had dwindled to the insignificant total of \$53,768, a decrease of nearly \$600,000, or more than 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock. All this is direct loss of revenue and there is no way by which the loss can be retrieved save by doing a larger gross business.

DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION'S GOOD SHOWING

J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation, has given out a comparison of the earnings of the big industrial for the years 1912-13 and 1911-12.

He stated that, as the figures represented a year ago represented 21 months operations, he had instructed the auditors to prepare a special statement covering a twelve month period corresponding with the last year, in order that comparisons might be made between the two.

The two showings, summarized, are as follows:

	1912-13	1911-12
Manufacturing earnings	\$4,714,057	\$2,936,181
Sink funds, dep. etc.	1,000,000	881,612
Interest	1,246,551	1,132,581
Road discount	84,750	80,387
Net earnings	2,372,907	1,825,169
Balance April	74,945	734,980

Totals

Dividend on preferred

The comparison, it will be seen, is much more favorable to the past statement than many were disposed to believe. The manufacturing earnings of last year, before the usual deductions for depreciation, etc., were \$777,876 in excess of the previous one, representing a net of nearly 20 per cent.

Net earnings were \$2,372,907 in 1912-13, as against \$1,825,169 in 1911-12, an increase of \$547,738, or over 30 per cent.

After the payment of the dividend on the preference shares—a charge which did not have to be met in the previous years—and the disbursements on the preferred stock of constituent companies, there was available for the common dividend as a result of the operations of the year \$1,375,167, compared with \$1,275,169 the previous year.

TO MAKE USUAL DISBURSEMENT

NEW YORK—Directors of the Pay-As-You-Enter Car Corporation will meet within the next week or ten days to take action on the quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable July 15. From trustworthy sources the opinion is obtained that there will be no reduction or omission of the usual disbursement.

Earnings are not running quite as high, it is said, as some months ago, but this is due to approach of the dull season.

The fact that the preferred and common stocks have shown some decline is not due, according to the same sources, to any unfavorable condition of the company, but rather to the general downward tendency of stock values in recent weeks.

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE COMPANY

The Keystone Telephone Company reports for May and five months ended May 31, 1913, which compares as follows:

May

ERIE'S GROSS IS WELL OVER FIVE MILLIONS

Returns for May Show a Gain of More Than Twenty-Four Per Cent Over Corresponding Period Last Year

ESTIMATE FOR YEAR

NEW YORK—Erie's gross revenues in May were \$5,318,000 this year against \$4,285,492 in the same month last year, an increase of \$1,032,508 or 24.1 per cent.

In the corresponding month of last year coal mining operations were suspended during labor troubles with the miners and revenue from traffic was materially reduced. In the current year coal is moving freely, hence the large increase in current earnings. Revenues from coal traffic in the same period increased \$83,000, or 3.7 per cent.

Total revenues for 11 months of the fiscal year were \$57,198,000 against \$51,463,000 in the same period of 1912. The increase was \$5,735,000 or an average of 11.1 per cent. A \$5,000,000 business in May will result in \$62,200,000 year for the company in the 12 months to end June 30 next. This will require an increase of only \$300,000 in June and the probabilities are that the gain for the month will be far in excess of that amount, in view of the situation as to comparative movement of coal.

Six years ago Erie earned total gross of only \$49,784,000. In May, 1908, gross revenues were only \$3,851,000. Since then the improvement has been steady. "This steady climb," says President Underwood, "is the foundation of my faith in the Erie. If we have good crops this year, let the calamity howlers howl. We can't have hard times if we have another crop like or anywhere near like last year's."

During the past year the work of double tracking this entire division and other single track stretches has been under way at an estimated expenditure of \$20,000,000. The work will be completed in time for this fall's heavy movement. Over 70 miles of new heavy track are already in service. President Underwood predicts a further increase of \$10,000,000 in gross as soon as the company gets the benefit of these improved facilities.

IMPROVEMENT IN APRIL RETURNS OF THE RAILWAYS

NEW YORK—Completed returns covering railroad earnings of the United States for April make a better showing than expected. According to the Chronicle, 454 roads show gross earnings of \$245,170,143, an increase of \$24,188,770, and net earnings of \$60,122,205, an increase of \$2,039,869. It is pointed out that in the central sections of the country the roads suffered seriously as a result of the damage and interruption to traffic occasioned by the destructive floods which occurred toward the end of March. It was known that the roads in the afflicted districts, by reason of that circumstance, would be able to make only poor or indifferent returns, and that circumstance was bound to affect unfavorably the general totals covering the entire railroad system of the country. For this reason a decrease in net earnings would have occasioned no surprise as a consequence of the extra expenses entailed by the floods. This seemed the more likely inasmuch as the March totals of net earnings had shown a falling off.

Following is a summary of the returns:

	1913	1912	% Increase
Miles of road	240,740	225,170	7.0
Gross earnings	\$245,170,143	\$224,188,770	10.0
Operating expenses	185,047,938	174,901,130	6.0
Net earnings	\$60,122,205	\$49,287,640	22.0

Emphasis is given to the present year's augmentation in expenses by the fact that expenses had increased so heavily in 1912. It should also be pointed out that the present small gain in net follows a very considerable loss in net in 1912 and also some loss in 1911 and only a moderate increase in 1910.

MONEY BEGINS TO ACCUMULATE

The fact that money is beginning to accumulate in the reserve centers of the country in considerable amount is proved by the very favorable New York statement showing the biggest weekly increase in surplus by the banks this year. At present the surplus of the clearing house banks is three times as large as six weeks ago. It is larger by \$9,000,000 than last year and has never been equalled at this date except in 1908 and 1911.

The current rehabilitation of reserves has been accompanied since the opening of May by a steady reduction in the volume of loans, a noteworthy change being recorded last week as a result of the stock market liquidation. It is very evident that the New York institutions have been getting their houses in order.

PROSPEROUS YEAR IS ENJOYED BY THE READING COMPANY

Reading should round out its fiscal year on June 30, with a balance for its \$70,000,000 common stock after charges and preferred dividends of nearly 17 per cent, more than twice as large as the 7.55 per cent earned on that issue last year. Its recovery both in gross and net earnings from the rather indifferent showing of 1912 has been remarkable and has constituted a feature of the current railroad year.

Even allowing for the full year's dividend requirements on the first and second preferred stocks, which would amount to \$2,800,000, after deducting charges of \$8,520,000, Reading in the 10 months to the end of April showed a balance for the common of \$10,979,728, which would be equivalent to 15.08 per cent on that issue.

Net earnings of all the companies for April were \$1,736,358, compared with \$369,038 for the same month last year and \$1,733,877 in 1911. The increase over last year is more than 7 per cent. This big gain is, of course, due to the fact that the strike in the spring of 1912 greatly cut down coal shipments in April and May.

Results of operations of all the companies for the 10 months' period is shown in the appended table:

	1913	1912
10 mo. net	\$22,250,728	\$18,171,745
Charges (est.)	\$2,500,000	\$2,300,180
Surplus	\$19,750,728	\$15,871,565

Reading's total dividend requirements for the full year will total \$7,000,000 so that in the 10 months it had earned its preferred dividend and common dividends with a surplus of \$6,079,728 to spare.

With earnings for the two remaining months of the fiscal year estimated on the basis of increase shown by April earnings over the 1912 year, surplus after charges and balance for common for the full year will compare somewhat as follows:

	1913	1912
Sur. after charges	\$11,000,000	\$8,082,028
Dividends	2,800,000	2,800,000
Bal. for com.	11,800,000	6,092,028
% on com.	16.53	7.53

CURRENCY PLAN IS DISCUSSED BY THE BANKERS

CHICAGO—While bankers of Chicago and New York who have been invited by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to confer with him over currency legislation assert the impropriety of discussing details, they still recognize the wide public interest in the matter and the importance of a fair understanding of what is being aimed at.

George M. Reynolds, who was active in the councils of the Aldrich monetary commission, was willing to indicate that in his opinion the administration plan departs so widely from that of the former Rhode Island senator that it is essentially new. He said, in speaking of the matter:

"I have noticed in certain quarters assertions that the administration bill is the Aldrich plan in a new form. If I have gathered rightly what is in the minds of the President's advisers, nothing could be more erroneous. In first essentials they are entirely different. The Aldrich plan provided that the notes issued under its provisions might be counted as part of the bank's legal reserve. This is forbidden in the administration plan."

"The bank notes to be issued under the Aldrich plan provided they might be redeemed in gold or other lawful money. The administration measure makes the notes payable in gold only. Provisions for the expansion of credit under the administration plan work out a material decrease compared with the Aldrich provisions. There are other differences, but these are fundamentals, which make the plans totally unlike."

CONDITION OF CANADIAN CROPS

OTTAWA—A bulletin of the census and statistics office giving preliminary estimates of the areas sown to the principal grain crops and reporting on their condition at the end of May, according to the returns received from crop reporting correspondents throughout Canada, shows that the month of May was cold and dry, with frequent night frosts, and that these conditions retarded the growth of the crops sown and caused them to be unseasonably backward.

The total area under wheat in Canada is provisionally estimated at 9,816,300 acres, or 57,900 acres more than in 1912, the area in spring wheat being 8,990,500 acres, or 13,100 more. Oats occupy 9,647,800 acres, compared with 9,256,200 in 1912, an increase of 391,600 acres; barley occupies 1,425,200 acres, an increase of 10,900 acres, and rye 126,500 acres, a decrease of 9610 acres. For wheat, barley and oats taken together the increase represents 459,500 acres. The estimated acreage under hay and clover is 7,475,600 acres, compared with 7,633,600 acres last year.

For the three northwest provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the wheat is estimated at 9,013,800 acres, as compared with 8,961,800 acres; oats at 5,207,700 acres, compared with 4,913,900 acres, and barley at 852,900 acres, compared with 809,800 acres, these differences representing increases of 52,000 acres for wheat, 295,900 acres for oats and 42,800 for barley, or 388,600 acres for the three crops.

BUSINESS AT SHOE FACTORIES IS ON FAIRLY SOUND BASIS

Considering Uncertainties of the Tariff, Firm Prices and Seasonable Dulness Conditions Are Satisfactory—Hide Market Is Quiet

While the shoe factories are by no means approaching their full productive capacity they are using the forces now employed to the limit. June trade is proverbially dull being too late for summer goods and too early to start factories on the fall run, but the activity reported is significant of a sound business condition and ought to encourage the trade to a reasonable extent. Therefore considering the fact that the cost of footwear does not lessen, also the anticipated changes which a tariff revision may bring, and a general feeling that something disturbing may happen, the shoe trade is better than many expected.

The salesmen who have returned from their trips are fully as optimistic as they have been when the future was unclouded by things which seem to irritate and hinder free action. The wholesalers were ready to negotiate and plan for the coming season, and showed an interest which warranted the assumption that a fair business might be expected.

Prices are always debatable, so this feature is nothing new. Although the recent advance of side leather shoes was more or less contested the ultimate result was satisfactory. It did, however, prejudice buyers as far as case orders were concerned and little beyond sampling was done on those lines.

The influx of buyers is now at hand, a few being already here. They strike a market extremely strong and unless something unforeseen occurs prices will remain "as are," therefore buyers would not be unduly venturesome in ordering fairly well on staple goods and lines which require extra time to produce.

Manufacturers of men's high grade shoes are in receipt of a fair number of small orders for early shipment. The jobbers have placed some fall business but are expected to place their main contracts when they come in. Retailers have practically arranged for their fall supply and factories are preparing to start with a full force.

Men's medium priced street shoes are in very good demand, the salesmen having had a fair case business while on the road. This line appear to have an excellent season assured. Its styles, workmanship and prices attract the attention of all buyers and contracts are seldom delayed after details are effected.

Side leather shoes such as elk, chrome and kangaroo are moving slowly just at present. Sample orders from the road men were liberal enough, but case orders were small. The goods are exceptionally strong in price and the future indicates no change, unless it be an upward one. Heavy cheap shoes are going to be difficult to find in any quantity. Split leather is about the only desirable stock for this grade and it is just as scarce as ever with no promise of an additional output.

There is a demand for boys' and youths' shoes, but the orders are small though frequent. This manner of buying has prevailed for some time, and manufacturers believe that old stocks must be well run out and a more liberal method will soon be assumed by the jobbers. Although orders are solicited, prices are very firm.

Manufacturers of ladies' footwear are running their factories full time. The better grades are moving well. The variety of uppers show but little change, novelties having no large demand except in low cuts. Patents, tans and gum metal are the staples with glazed kid coming to the front. Ladies' cheap shoes from 30 cents to \$1.25 are selling very well. This line consists of a combination of style, price and service which is no easy matter to successfully produce; but as all jobbers must have them and in fairly good quantities, orders are usually placed early. Prices of the several grades are so well established that buyers rarely haggle over them.

Misses and children's shoes seem to have a demand in excess of all others. Factories continue to run up to capacity and manufacturers are not solicitous regarding orders. This prolonged activity is unprecedented, with a future very promising.

The hide market was featured by a week of dull trading, the sales being small and not many at that. Nevertheless prices held strong and the same relative difference which has been shown during the past four weeks between prices of 1912 and 1913 was maintained. It is not to be presumed however that one week of inactive buying would affect a market of this calibre, but it might indicate the belief that hide buyers regard present values high enough to postpone transactions to suit their own needs, for it appears to be the consensus of opinion that prices being already high will not soon advance to figures which make a conservative course regrettable.

As this might create a bearish thought it is well to notice that the slaughter fell off considerably. Furthermore the stock in the hands of the packers is not so large as to cause concessions, or favorable consideration of offers of that sort.

The few sales below quoted tell the real state of the market.

	1913	1912
April native steers	17 1/2	16 1/2
May butt branded steers	16 1/2	15 1/2
May butt branded Colorado steers	16 1/2	15 1/2
April and May	16 1/2	15 1/2
January to May kosher Texas steers	16 1/2	15 1/2

It is therefore quite evident that prices for finished leather, either sole or upper, will remain firm, and inasm

THE HOME FORUM

ETERNAL COVENANT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY man always has been, and ever will be indissolubly connected with his creator. The understanding of this fundamental truth has passed through various stages of development in the human consciousness. At first men thought of God as man-like and entered into covenants with Him as they would with another person. Under this form of agreement God was as much under conditions as man. He was to confer all the benefits and man was to sustain the obligations. "Mortal man," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science text-book (p. 255), "has made a covenant with his eyes to belittle Deity with human conceptions."

The old idea of the covenant respected especially the things of matter. We can see that the remnants of this false notion are still extant when we read of a human being willing his soul (spiritual sense) to God, together with certain earthly possessions. If God is All there anything that He does not already own? "For in him," Paul writes, "we live, and move, and have our being." Then one has no existence, or ownership outside of Him.

There are frequent references in the later Scriptures to the new covenant showing clearly that the old concept of a covenant between God and man had passed through a change. For had the old been perfect there would have been no necessity for the new. In this higher thought of God there is a radical advancement from the outward form to the inward desire, from matter to Spirit. We read, "I will put my laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts; and I will be to them a God, and they shall be to me a people." This eternal unity was manifested by Jesus and by reason of it he was able to do his marvelous works. There was nothing between the light that was ever shining and himself.

All the complexities of the human life are interwoven with the thought of covenanting. Friendship is a mutual presentation and acceptance of the best qualities that the character of the person produces. We read in Samuel of the covenant that Jonathan made with David. It rejoices the heart to continue the story for we find that after David had become king he kept his covenant by having the son of his old friend honored by eating at the king's table. No one can be a true friend who

is not in turn a friend to truth, for truth alone endures the test of trial and time. One enters into a friendship without an effort. It is gradually cultivated by kind intercourse until in a thousand ways its good increases and is permanent. It must include a love for God and for our fellow man.

"Infidelity to the marriage covenant," writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 56), "is the social scourge of all races." Deception and affection cannot exist together. The preservatives sincerity and honesty are absolutely indispensable if one would keep his covenant. The mental realm is the place for reform. Nothing is more noble than fidelity to duties well performed and a well merited trust.

There is an unwritten but well understood responsibility that a child is to receive the best the parents can give in the way of training and life equipment. The one enduring thing to be given the child is the highest concept of the one true God. When parents are without a God it is impossible for them to keep their covenant. Like a child in the school room the parent finds himself given the great lesson to learn—to know God in all his ways. There is nothing that makes the lesson hard except self-will. The Father-Mother God is always present to teach, encourage and help. The eternal covenant must be brought out in every day life.

Since the advent of Christian Science there has come into the world a certainty

of the unchanging love of God. Personal experience is the means by which the truth has been emphasized to human thought. The certainty that divine Love will help one when he is sick and in trouble is a perpetual joy. This is the ratification of God's covenant with man. As man comes into his rightful dominion all the lesser ideas of God, which mortals call the animal kingdom, will also be found in harmony. Then shall we hear not only the music of the spheres but of all the spiritual creation.

Art Held Not Progressive

That there never has been a complete art of painting, entirely rounded and perfected; and that the final value of a work in that art never has depended on its approach to such completion, is the frank conclusion of Kenyon Cox. Writing in the Century Magazine he says:

There is no supreme master of painting, but a long succession of masters of different yet equal glory. If the masterpieces of architecture are everywhere because there has often been a complete art of architecture, the masterpieces of painting are everywhere for the opposite reason. Let us clear our minds, then, of the illusion that there is in any important sense such a thing as progress in the fine arts. We may with a clear conscience judge every new work for what it appears in itself to be, asking of it that it be noble and beautiful and reasonable, not that it be novel or progressive.

TAMERLANE KIND RULER, HIS RECORDS SAY

FROM the great speeches of Burke at the trial of Warren Hastings it appears that Hastings had defended certain of his actions on the ground that oriental law and a necessary policy permitted actions in a ruler which to the western world appeared despotism. Burke then read the whole of the 12 institutes of Tamerlane as examples of the political theories of the east, to show that despotism was not countenanced by this law. Tamerlane, or Timur, was the famous Tartar conqueror of central Asia, Persia and India, whose capital was Samarkand, about 1370. He set down, for the guidance of his sons, what he said were the rules that he governed him in all his actions. He wrote:

"I carried on the business of my empire by complying with times and occasions and by generosity and by patience and by policy; and I acted with courtesy towards my friends and my enemies."

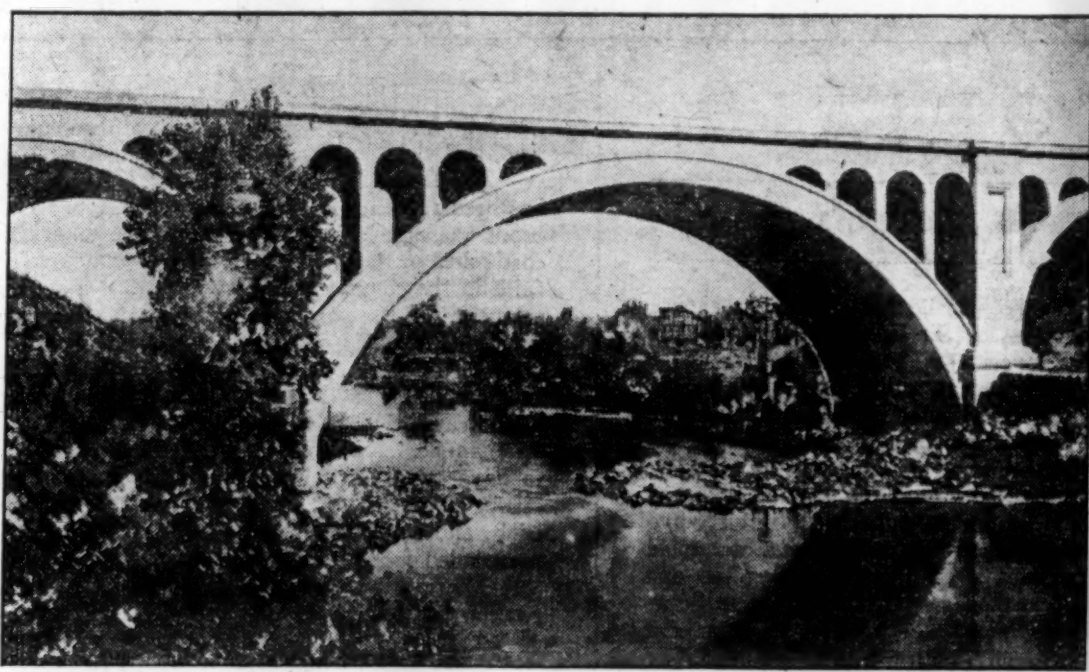
"Those who had done me injuries, when they threw themselves on my mercy I received them with kindness; I conferred on them additional honors, and I drew the pen of oblivion over their evil actions. And I treated them in such sort that if suspicion re-

mained in their hearts it was plucked out entirely.

"I loved men of courage and valor and I associated with good and learned men; and I gained their affections, and I treated their support and I sought success from their prayers. And I loved . . . the poor and I oppressed them not; neither did I them exclude from my favor. And I permitted not the evil and malevolent to enter my counsel; and I acted not by their advice; and I listened not to their insinuations to the prejudice of others."

"I acted with resolution; and on whatever undertaking I resolved I made that undertaking the only object of my attention; and I withdrew not my hand from that enterprise until I had brought it to a conclusion. And I acted according to that which I said. And I dealt not with severity towards any one."

"And I inquired of learned men into the laws and regulations of ancient princes from the days of Adam to those of the prophets and down to this time. And I weighed their institutions and their actions and opinions, one by one. And from their approved manners and their good qualities I selected models. And I inquired into the causes of the subversion of their power and I shunned those actions which tend to the destruction of regal authority. And from cru-



PICTURESQUE BRIDGE OVER GRAND RIVER, PAINESVILLE, O.

PICTURESQUE valley scenes mark the course of the Grand river at Painesville, O., where this large reinforced concrete bridge of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad spans the stream. Painesville is three miles from Lake Erie and 29 miles from Cleveland. It is the site of Lake Erie College.

Flare and Fizzle of Verbal Pyrotechnics

Commenting on the sudden subsidence of campaign oratory, once a political campaign is over, and showing how the dangers with which stump speakers have threatened the country every four years have thus far not come to pass, the Bookman has this to say of the "full dinner pail" slogan of not so very long ago:

A full dinner pail seemed to serve pretty well as a homely figure of prosperity, and the Republicans used it thinking naturally that the Democratic retort would be either that the dinner pail was not full as it looked and would be fuller if wages were paid in flat money, or that it would not stay full long because the gold standard would certainly knock the bottom out of it. But instead of that, the argument recoiled on the Republicans in an unexpected manner. The enemy, led by a Mr. Jones of Toledo, fell upon them immediately. The full dinner pail, said

Mr. Jones, was rather a badge of servitude, than a sign of peace and plenty. "The laborer," said he, "always had a full dinner pail in slavery days." Mr. Bryan, after pondering these sentiments of the thoughtful Jones, reinforced them with more powerful ones of his own. "The dinner pail argument," said Mr. Bryan, "is an insult to the workingman."

The full dinner pail is satisfactory to the stomach, but, my friends," he added earnestly, "it is the animal and not the man that complains when it is hungry and goes to sleep when it is full."

From "East London"

"I met a preacher there I knew, and said: 'How fare you in this scene?' 'Bravely!' said he; 'for I of late have been Much cheer'd with thoughts of Christ, the living bread.'"

"O human soul! as long as thou canst set up a mark of everlasting light, Above the howling senses' ebb and flow, To cheer thee, and to right thee if thou roamer— Not with lost toil thou laborest through the night! Thou mak'st the heaven thou hop'st indeed thy home."

—Matthew Arnold.

Illuminated House Numbers

The illumination of house numbers at night is often seen and should be always, so the wayfarer is prone to think. This is managed either by a number over the door itself in such a way that the light behind shines through it, or by putting a number on a globe which is illuminated either by gas or electricity. But now the custom of illuminating the street signs is becoming general. Thus no one is likely to get into the predicament of a man who wandered along a country road looking for a sign-post. At last he came to one and crawled slowly up it to read the legend printed on a board at the top. Lighting a match as he hung hugging the post he was at last enabled to read: "Wet paint!"

Artistic Temperament

"When is the man coming to white-wash the fence?" "Tomorrow." "Always tomorrow. As an artist he is a futurist of the worst type."—Washington Herald.

FROM "CRICK" TO POMPEIIAN BATHS

THE little lad who reproached his mother for importing city ways to their summer home when she required him to get into the tub of a Saturday night had his justifications. Of old the resort to the country meant a return to true outdoor life, to simple and normal ways. The bath afforded by every pond and lake and seashore, or by the crick where boys play "hooky"—perhaps because they also fish—is now despised save by perennial youth, and the summer cottage has as elaborate provisions for bathing as the city home. The last word in elegant appointments seems to most of us a necessity to cleanliness, forgetting the generations of presumably lovely women and noble gentlemen—so the poets and historians record them—who probably did not have even a tin tub to aid the toilet.

The bath was the symbol of the effete civilization of Rome, and it may be that the bath today is a sign of dependence on material comforts. The old-fashioned sponge bath in one's room requires

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Motor Campers Tell Novice All About It

Stories of camping parties are always alluring to city readers, even if one's experience at camping has been that its discomforts outweigh its delights. To go on a camping trip in a motor car is one of the modern pleasures which are being described in some detail in all the outing magazines. A sketch in Suburban Life, for instance, lists the indispensable things which an automobile camper should buy and gives the novice advice. Some readers may feel that to collect enough balsam twigs to cover four camp beds, to a depth of eight inches is a herculean task for two ladies to have accomplished while the men were building the beds. These consisted of four posts with poles for sides overlaid closely with straight small branches. Packed with balsam twigs these no doubt made beds fit for a king—but to construct them freshly night after night!

The cookery seems to have been a bit sketchy but of unfailing interest. One always is interested in the menu when living in the open air—perhaps because one does not have more important things to occupy thought. Potatoes are baked in the coals and ashes, wrapped in newspapers soaked with water. Biscuits are baked in two flat pans, the top one reversed over the other, and the whole covered with glowing coals. Campers know the secret of your true cooking fire, namely a hole dug in the earth and built up with stone into a rude stove. Here pieces of wood are burned to hot coals and water is boiled by hanging the pot over the fire with wires. The first experiment was the typical three sticks, set wigwag fashion, and the pot hung from the crotch. Of course the sticks promptly caught fire from the flames and dropped the coffee pot into the blaze. But it was all in the day's pleasure and every incident seemed a jest.

FARM HAMLET IN THE SOUTHWEST

THAT'S my home, you see; I've lived there four years; when I arrived this was a barren mesa, there was nothing but sage-brush and cactus, that ranch house, and that old adobe building that used to be a customs office in the early days. I was the pioneer settler in this village; I have watched it grow until it has become this attractive little hamlet that lies at our feet."

I looked down again from the hilltop on which we stood and surveyed the scene with a fresh interest, says a writer in Little Farms magazine, who continues:

"You say you were the first comer in this region?" I asked, and my eyes wandered again over the beautiful valley of the Tia Juana, stretching from Mexico down to the sea.

"Not of course, the first settler, since the valley has been pastured and grain-cropped for scores of years, ever since the days of the Spanish rancheros; but I was the first citizen of this little village of 100 homes. Four years ago I alighted from that same miniature railway coach, with its little teakettle locomotive, that you see now coming up the valley behind those eucalyptus trees."

"What do they call it—the Tia Juana Limited?" I asked.

"Well, no! It's known among the aborigines of this region as the Hinky-dink, or the Jerkwater express, and a tradition exists that, in the days before they began to use oil for fuel, they used to stop between stations, dump out the ashes from the fire box and build a new fire under the boiler every now and then. They say, too, that in those days every time the whistle blew it stopped the train; but as I heard that same story when I was a boy about a little steamer on the Ohio river, I don't vouch for the truth of that legend."

"It must have been a rather dreary trip," I remarked.

"Yes; when it reached here that evening I was the only passenger left. Now you see the car is crowded. I remember I had two bundles of blankets under my arm, and stepped from that same open-air car to a narrow little platform overgrown with wild gourd vines."

"Where did you go when you got off the train?" I asked.

"I slept in the attic of the ranch house in my own blankets that night, pitched my tent under those eucalyptus trees the next day, and after that fell asleep each night amid the glamorous

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Some Maine Words

When men first began to cut down the big trees of Maine, and float the logs down the rivers in the spring, some ancient pine poked itself into the jelly-like mud along the bank, and persisted in staying there, to the annoyance of the riverdrivers. Some inspired pioneer from Plymouth colony called it a jello-poke. Who he was cannot now be learned, but he gave the language a new word, says the New York Sun.

A log that misbehaved thus was henceforth a jello-poke, subject to such mutations as the language might undergo. The middle syllable was early dropped out, and there are riverdrivers who say that the word ought to be jello-poke instead of jello-poke, and that it was jello-poke when they were boys. Today it is jello-poke, and with the change in pronunciation has come a broadening of the meaning. Any log that stands on bank; rocker island is called a jello-poke. Where several logs are piled up together, the log that started the trouble is designated as the jello-poke log. The word is applied to the human race. A man who is timid about making a business venture is a jello-poke.

Did you ever hear of a "cavascacious" thing? Nobody knows where it came from, but in Maine it is applied as an adjective to designate something pleasant or agreeable. A fine day is a cavascacious day, and on the Fourth of July people have a cavascacious time. It is accented on the first and third syllables. "Bange" rhymes with flange, and it means to make yourself a burden on somebody else. Sudden visitors, especially if unwelcome, are said to bange on the people visited. A hen is hanging when she settles down into the dirt and shakes it up among her feathers. This use of the word hints its probable derivation from the French baigner, to bathe.

Moon Affects Wireless

Many observations have been made by investigators, among them A. M. Curtis, Marconi and W. H. Eccles, upon the effect of moonlight on radio-telegraphic communications, says the Independent. The general impression is that the effects of the moon are greater than has been generally supposed. Indeed, they are of the same order as the influence of the sun. Hereafter calculations will always have to be made with lunar radiations in view.

With the rise of the full moon a novel and unusual manifestation begins to show itself wherever wireless telegraphy is used. This consists for the most part in strange interferences that resemble breaks in the messages with corresponding difficulties in filtering out or picking up the flashes.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The Daffodil

Today I crossed the grass until I met a yellow daffodil. Who took such tiny steps and slow, I wondered if I saw her go; She seemed to tremble in the grass; I stood quite still to let her pass . . . I couldn't hear one word she said; She held her arms above her head, And it was shiny gold, but all The rest of her was green and tall. I waited—hours—until I thought The little way that she had got Was making her feel shy maybe, —And not to be as big as me; I kissed her then and left her there Turning the corner with great care; I could not hear one word she said But hoped that she was comforted. —Grace Hazard Conkling in Craftsman.

Picture Puzzle



What color?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE Arabia.

Riches Seen as a Failure

If a man has spent all his days about some business by which he has merely got rich, as it is called, has got much money, many houses and barns and wood lots, then his life has been a failure, I think. But if he has been trying to better his condition in a higher sense than this, has been trying to be somebody—that is, to invest himself and get a patent for it, so that all may see his originality, though he should never get above board . . . I think him comparatively successful.—Thoreau.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, June 17, 1913

The Belgian Congo

THE statement made recently in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey, that the British government proposed to recognize the Belgian annexation of the Congo, brings to a close one chapter in the history of that vast territory which, ever since its exploration some thirty-five years ago by Stanley, has occupied such a unique position as far as political status is concerned. Thirty-five years ago, when the international scramble for territorial possessions in Africa was just beginning, no one seemed to be specially interested in the Congo. It was due to Stanley that Leopold, King of the Belgians, was induced to found the International Association of the Congo, with the object of exploring it and developing its commercial possibilities. The Belgian people, however, as a whole, would have none of it, and after the conference of Berlin in 1884, when the independence of the new territories was guaranteed, the Belgian Parliament, while recognizing King Leopold as the head of the new state, definitely placed it on record that the union with Belgium was only a personal one.

For the next fifteen years little was heard of the happenings in this vast tract of the earth's surface, and it was not until 1901 that there began to filter through into the European press, accounts of those outrages on the vast native population, which for several years thereafter associated the name of the Congo, in the same way as Armenia, with the word atrocity. The adverse report of the Congo commission in 1905 brought matters to a head, and vigorous remonstrances of Great Britain and the United States in 1909 resulted in a scheme of reform which passed into law in the following year.

Since then Belgium, with a laudable thoroughness, has undertaken the reorganization of the country. A short time ago the Congo Reform Association declared in effect that their work was finished, and the generous recognition by Sir Edward Grey of the efforts of the Belgian government to bring about a better state of things in their vast possession, will be approved by all those who recognize the difficulties with which the authorities in Brussels had to contend.

The book of the great African continent is fast being closed. With the Italians in possession of Tripoli, France and Spain in possession of Morocco, and now Belgium formally secured in her possession of the Congo, there remains little territory to be allocated. Attention every now and again, it is true, is called to the question of Portugal and her intentions of disposing of her colonies, but whatever may happen in the future in this regard, it cannot alter the fact that practically the whole of Africa has been definitely portioned out amongst the powers of Europe.

Trained Diplomats and Consuls

VERY marked dissatisfaction and very candid criticism will follow any decision, at this stage of national history, to return to earlier theories of selecting consuls and diplomatic officials for their personal and partizan affiliations rather than because of competency and tested loyalty to duty. For some time to come, no doubt, the higher ambassadorial positions may be filled on this traditional basis. But even in this sphere time will show a more rational way. For a majority of the posts the only sensible present way of filling them is after the fashion followed with more or less loyalty since the Root regime as secretary of state, a policy made possible by executive decrees and by friendly congressional action. Young men of character, intellectual attainments and ambition, under this merit system, have been working their way up the ladder from the lower embassy and consular posts to the higher. They have been given larger responsibilities as they have proved equal to assume them. They have passed from country to country, acquiring new languages and gaining new insights. Some of them have risen to ministerial posts. More of them should have been promoted to ambassadorial duties.

Very disheartening will it be to all Americans resident in the Latin-American republics or in Asia, not to mention Europe, to note any signs that a return of the spoils theory is impending. Secretary Bryan's own experiences as a world-encirler must have shown him the folly of the old notion that an efficient consul or a resourceful diplomat can be evolved instantaneously from a man of letters, however charming his novels or his verse; from a journalist, however penetrating his editorial insight; or from a politician out of a job, however serviceable he has been to the party or to an influential party leader. Such theories are juvenile and adolescent. The nation is supposed, by this time, to have "put away childish things" and to have settled down to compete manfully with nations that cannot afford to let their foreign trade be conserved by amateurs or their foreign policy be executed by novices without aptitude for statecraft.

Secretary Daniels Is Welcomed

IS THERE anything more interesting in the courses of democratic government than the way in which the raw materials of general information, honest purpose, alert intellect and, possibly, good nature are by the magic of an election or an appointment manufactured into a specialist? The man of ordinary pursuits, perhaps not ordinarily pursued, merchant, lawyer, editor, professor, is overnight made an authority on a branch of the public service. The phenomenon is too common to excite comment, but occasionally the presence of a high official with a mastery of his task and breadth of knowledge of the service over which he presides sets going a current of wonder at the achievement.

Just now New England has its opportunity to contemplate the adaptability of the good and alert citizen to whatever need the nation has of him in the visit of Secretary Daniels. We are sure that reflection upon the course of his coming to the head of the navy department straight out of the editorial office where he had shown himself a man of both thought and action cannot lessen the respect due him, his office and his opinions. He is a fine example, near to view, of the availability of men for the government's most exacting

service. He is not content with the formalities of a general spokesmanship for the government; he is in full possession of his business, and clear in his intent as to the policy to guide it.

Mr. Daniels' visit to the New England navy yards and ports has been refreshingly free from formality. He has brought a vigorous message of growth and of the right use of the great and costly arm of the service. He is still the citizen, with his democratic faith in the country and its ability to use every instrument of government for its own good without the hurt of any other. In his speeches he has given the least technical and the most advanced view of the navy as a part of the outfit of a peace-intending people. Incidentally he has shown his determination that the labor conditions of the yards shall be of the higher order that make the public service an example. And with it has come reassurance that the yards are to have some sort of steadiness of employment. There is, in his setting forth of policies, a wise restraint from extravagant promising, and a balance, that seem to make him a fair example of the man called from private business to public to the honor of both.

There is no dissembling in the New England welcome to the secretary of the navy, but a frank greeting and a satisfying response.

THE idea of establishing a City Club for Women in Boston, on the lines of the existing organization of that name for men, has been well received by women identified with civic advancement in Massachusetts. This is evidenced by the fact that upon the instant of the proposal, a small organization committee was formed. As one of the leaders says: "The ready response shows the desire of many women for a club with a few restrictions as to membership, which will give an opportunity to meet, to hear interesting speakers, and to discuss topics of civic interest; and we believe such a club is practicable."

In view of the active part women are taking at present in all communal matters, and in view of the still more active part they are destined to take in public affairs in the immediate future, some such organization as that proposed would seem not only to be practicable, but very necessary. The idea of affording women the same opportunities as those now enjoyed by men of hearing persons qualified to talk on questions of interest to populous communities is one that will enlist the attention of the country at large. It is appropriate enough that the movement in this direction should originate in Boston, which may justly claim credit for the establishment of one of the most successful men's city clubs in existence, but it seems very certain that the plan will be quickly taken up elsewhere. While there are flourishing women's clubs in all towns and cities now, as the gatherings of their state and national federations eloquently attest, these organizations do not meet, and were not intended to meet, the requirements that have been forced upon women with great rapidity of late. Especially is this true of the larger call upon them from social and political quarters. Responsibilities have been placed upon women during the last two or three years that make the study of civics imperative if she would fill with credit the posts to which she is bound to be assigned under the new conditions.

It is essential that she shall acquaint herself thoroughly with the affairs with which she is going to be called upon to deal. There is nothing invidious in the statement that she is fully as ignorant now of the duties of citizenship as were men, otherwise well informed, before city clubs were organized to enlighten them. And she is entitled fully as much as is the average man to hear at first hand the latest and the best that can be said toward giving an insight into civic affairs. In proportion as it is in local government that Americans have been most deficient, it is in local government that education is confessedly most desirable. Woman is, therefore, beginning at exactly the right time. Her brother is not so far in advance of her as to make her pursuit of civic knowledge discouraging. Woman's city clubs will help her to catch up; if properly managed they may help her to forge ahead in the race. And her community, and, eventually, her country, will be none the worse for this.

Sun Power in the Great Desert

IF ALL that has been written, dreamed and speculated concerning the possibility of bottled-up sunshine had been printed the matter would fill a library of fairly respectable dimensions, and yet little of a practical nature has so far come of it all. As though to revive the subject, the president of an engineers' society of one of the eastern states of the Union incorporates into his remarks, on retiring from his office, the observation that the power latent in the solar rays in one part of the world may some day be stored and brought to other lands where it can be used. The gentleman says that all that we need is a method whereby the sun's heat in dry, tropical lands, such as the Sahara desert, may be converted into a form in which it may be transmitted to habitable countries where it can be used.

That sounds very simple, and yet it reminds one of that famous reply of Congressman Brander, when the chairman of the delegation from Red Dog wound up his request for an appropriation by saying that all Red Dog needed was good society and water. Further to demonstrate the potentialities of tropical heat the engineer says that a square kilometer of tropical heat is equal to that produced by burning 1000 tons of coal. Computing only a six-hour day a surface of 10,000 square kilometers would receive, in a year, heat equal to the combustion of 3,500,000,000 tons of coal or more than three times the present annual production. As the desert of Sahara has 6,000,000 square kilometers it consequently receives daily solar energy equivalent to 6,000,000,000 tons of coal.

It is upon these simple figures that the gentleman bases his hopes that some day we may be able to transport this energy from the Sahara for use in the United States. They show, at least, that the subject is well worthy of careful attention.

OF THE 80,000 English words available for conversation purposes only 400 are said to be in common use. If these were carefully selected there would be little cause for complaint, since the combinations they make possible should provide innumerable shades of variation. Careful word selection is something that should be encouraged in and out of the schools.

"INSIDIOUS" takes its place in the book of political antonyms opposite "innocuous." Thus do Democratic Presidents enrich the common vocabulary.

Asiatic Competition a Fact

ARRIVAL at San Francisco of the first of a fleet of carriers of gasoline derived from Sumatra oils, gasoline that is to compete in the American market hereafter with the product of the Standard Oil Company, will not cause much grief to American consumers eager for lower fuel rates and glad to have competitive conditions restored where, for so long a time, monopoly reigned unsailable until brought low by courts responsive to public opinion. But in the jubilation over a reversal of conditions by which "war is being carried into Africa" and the Orient, as it were, is invading the Occident, let it not be overlooked by Americans as to precisely what this union of European capital and efficiency (the Rothschilds) and Asiatic natural resources may mean to the United States and to Canada. Precisely the same motives and the same ethics that have been displayed by the Standard Oil Company in its effort to capture the world's trade in petroleum and its by-products will no doubt shape the course of its rival. The latter, however, now has the economic advantage of drawing its supplies from regions as yet scarcely touched and of having a wage scale to maintain which is both ludicrous and ominous from the American standpoint.

Somewhat similar, so far as the textile manufactures of Asia go, is the outlook for the American producer of cottons. As yet he is not meeting invasion in his own market but he is losing trade in Asia; and with a lowered duty on importations he may soon find that Japan will be to cottons what Sumatra has at last come to be in oils. In days past we have called attention to the fact that pig iron made in China has been marketed in California; and no one knowing the combination of raw materials, cheap labor and expert guidance now available in China can look upon such a financial rebirth as has just gone on in the famous Hanyang iron works without realizing that the day is not far distant when American producers in this basic industry are to have serious competition.

NORTHERN Minnesota will soon be provided with ample highway facilities if the present interest of that section in road construction is maintained. Northern Minnesota is a country that will appeal alike to the makers and users of tourist maps.

THE point that those who have great interests at stake in legislative bodies are justified in reasoning with the legislators is well taken. What is objected to, however, is the manner in which the reasoning is carried on.

WHILE readers of stories of Culebra slides are picturing the canal excavation as filled, Colonel Goethals is expecting to send a boat through by Oct. 15, and he has the advantage of better information.

IT is a serious question whether those New York school teachers who spelled payroll "payrole" should not be excluded carefully from that interesting list hereafter.

Getting Away from the Skyscraper

IT is impossible to read the excerpts from Ralph Adams Cram's article in the Yale Review for July, abstracted in the Monitor of last Saturday, and the telegraphed abstract of an opinion by Ernest Flagg to President McAneny of the borough of Manhattan, both dealing with the high building problem, without feeling that a reaction of some consequence, perhaps of vast importance, against skyscraper architecture is setting in. There has long existed in lay circles a very decided feeling of discontent with the extremities to which steel frame construction has been carried, but it has not been so apparent that either the owners of valuable "inside" city property or the architects who serve them have been touched or influenced by the popular revolt, slumbering or active. On the contrary, the tendency has been toward a trying out of the possibilities of skeleton work, its latest expression being in the form of towers. It may be taken for granted that the architects have not gone to their full height in tower erection, but there are signs that indicate pretty clearly an indisposition on the part of tenants to mount to greater altitudes.

It does not appear that Mr. Cram can become reconciled to the present application of the steel frame principle unless there shall come a rather complete reversal of the system to which it is an essential part. To bring this reversal about, architecture must be uncommercialized; the owner of "inside" property must cease to expect so large a return from the square foot of land; the architect for the "inside" property owner must cease to deal almost exclusively with the question of obtaining for his clients large returns upon their investments. In a word, everything must not as now be made subservient to utility; a larger margin must be left for the esthetic and the beautiful.

It is interesting to note how Mr. Flagg would solve the skyscraper problem, his aim being quite similar in the end to that of Mr. Cram. To build on streets designated for four or five-story buildings structures two or three times that height, he holds, congests the streets, increases the fire risk, shuts out light, inflates values, compels owners to build high to escape ruin by taxation, and offends taste by giving to the streets an appearance incompatible with dignity, order and sobriety. All of this is true, but what is the remedy? According to Mr. Flagg it is that the property owner be permitted to build as high as he likes on only one quarter of his site. In support of this proposal he says: "The most characteristic, interesting and beautiful of our high buildings are undoubtedly those which have been erected as towers, and this plan would certainly encourage that treatment."

It may be contended that Mr. Flagg is really a friend rather than a foe of the skyscraper, since his remedy is intended to perpetuate that form of construction. It will be wiser to take the opposite view. Manifestly, architects in general are tiring of the high building merely as such. The best of them are trying to give the skyscraper a new lease, and they can do this only by developing the tower idea, which, of course, must soon reach the extreme point. Since communities are becoming restive, and since architects are willing to have it known that they are not wholly content with present tendencies, it must follow that in due season there will be a return to the saner type of construction for which all people of taste are yearning and toward which more and more are striving year by year.